PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,564—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1899.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Distances. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR		4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,995	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig	4,409	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 950	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,000	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig.	4,409	22nd March 1899

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 1st 1899

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Pander and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

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DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
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Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

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PACAGES forwarded to Europe and Ameraca by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleare and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 16th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 18th March.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th March, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,239	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	7,284	Bohnsack	17th March.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARE SALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, MADEIRA, DELAGOA BAY and CAPE TOWN SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Horaby Road.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

STILL—HOCKS.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine		33 8	17 8	37 8	19 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks		58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour		52 0	27 8	58 0	31 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural		37 0	.....	41 8	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine		28 0	15 8	31 8	17 4
OPPENHEIM		22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet		38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	31 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES.							
FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	28 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

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THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

Each box contains 10 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	"	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	"	0 0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
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LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE

From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. ..... Rs. 275
12 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA
SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
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BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO PHOTOGRAPHY	0 8
PRACTICAL GUIDE TO PHOTOGRAPHY	Rs. 2 and 4 0
ACCIDENTS AND INJUIRIES	1 4
PRACTICAL GEOMETRY	1 12
MAGIC LANTERN GUIDES	0 8
MOUNTING FOR THE MICROSCOPE	3 0
HALF HOURS WITH THE TELESCOPE	3 0
ON THE STUDIO	2 0
BURTON'S PHOTOGRAPHY	1 2

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF PRIVATELY.

THE CEYLON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY'S PROPERTY at Wellawatter, Colombo, consisting of about 27 Acres land, Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill complete, covering about 5 Acres, the remainder planted with cocoanuts being desirable building sites.

Manager's Bungalow, labourers' lines, etc.

To be SOLD either as a going concern or in portions to suit intending purchasers.

Plans of the land and buildings, and specification of Machinery, may be had on application to the Liquidators.

To an approved purchaser of the whole, a third of the purchase money might remain on mortgage at six per cent per annum.

The SALE will be held at 12 Noon on SATURDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1899, at Messrs. JENSEN & Co's Fort Office, Hospital Street Colombo.

J. F. HEADRICK,
C. DAVIDSON,
Liquidators.
Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld.
9, Queen Street, Fort, Colombo, Ceylon.

JENSEN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter Season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
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POPULAR NOVELS.
Colonial Editions : Each Rs. 1-12

The Nauhkha ..... Rudyard Kipling and W. Balestier
The Third Violet .....Stephen Crane
The Man of Straw ..... Edwin Pugh
The Spoils of Poynton .....Henry James
A Romance of the Cape Frontier ...Bertram Mitford
March Hares .....Harold Frederic
The Wise and the Wayward ..... G. S. Street
Flames ..... Robert Hichens
Fortune's Footballs ..... G. B. Burgin
The Queen of the Jesters ..... Max Pemberton
St. Ives .....Robert Louis Stevenson
Patience Sparhawk .....Gertrude Atherton
The Freedom of Henry Meredyth..... ...M. Hamilton
The Raid of the "Detrimental" ... The Earl of Desart
Marietta's Marriage ..... W. E Norris
The Quest of the Golden Girl.....Richard le Gallienne
The Gods Arrive .....Annie E. Holdsworth
Soldiers of Fortune ..... R. H. Davis
John of Strathbourne ..... R. D. Chetwode

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
EVENING CONCERT
IN
THE TOWN HALL.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH, AT 9 P.M.
ORCHESTRA 50 PERFORMERS.
CHORUS 75 VOICES.

By kind Permission of H. E. the GOVERNOR, and Lieut.-Colonel COLLETTE and the Officers KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MEMBERS of both Bands will assist the Society.

PART I.

1. Orchestral Symphony No. 5 in C. Minor Op. 67 Beethoven
   1. Allegro con brio C Minor.
   2. Andante con moto A Flat.
   3. Scherzo and trio Allegro CMinor and Major leading into.
   4. Finale—Allegro, return of trio, Allegro and final Presto C. Major
2. Canta'a ..Schicksalslied Song of Destiny...Brahms
   For Chorus and Orchestra.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

3. Cantata...The Revenge ....Villiers Stanford
   For Chorus and Orchestra.

Honorary Conductor—Lieut.-Colonel MARTIN.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "TONKIN" from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Streams. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 11th March, 1899.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MACRAE," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th February, 1899.

THE BOMBAY CHESS TOURNAMENT—1899.

OWING to the increase of Plague, the TOURNAMENT has been POSTPONED to the 16th April next for Bombay Players and to the 21st April for Up-country Players. COMPETITION LIST is kept OPEN till 28th instant, by which date all new Applications for Competition should be sent in to the SECRETARIES, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING convened for WEDNESDAY, the 8th March 1899, having been ADJOURNED for want of quorum the adjourned General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, the 16th March 1899, at 5 o'clock p. m.

J. D. OZANNE,
Hon. Secretary.

Byculla, 11th March, 1899.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on THURSDAY, 16th March, 1899, at half-past five o'clock p.m., in the School Buildings, Esplanade. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON will preside. H. E. Lady SANDHURST has kindly consented to give away the Prizes.

Business.

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1898.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Children. Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

S. LEIGH LYE,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

IN consequence of the Municipal Corporation having raised the RATE of TOWN DUTY to be levied on GRAIN of ALL SORTS during the year commencing 1st April next from annas (4) four as now existing to annas (6) six per candy, it is hereby notified that refunds of the duty will be allowed at the former rate on all Grains exported up to and including 15th April next, while in the case of all Grain exported on and after the 16th item refunds will be allowed at the new rate of annas (6) six per candy.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13-3-99.

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Militia Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,00,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 1,00,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 1,00,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ATHANASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHAN

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION. TOWN HALL.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public by H.E. ADMIRAL DOUGLAS, R. N., and the PRIZES will be given away by Mrs. DOUGLAS, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, March 14th, at 5-30 P.M.

The Exhibition will be OPENED to the PUBLIC DAILY, including Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. except on Mondays and Thursdays when the Exhibition will be CLOSED for the PHILHARMONIC PRACTICES from 4-30 P.M. to 7-30 P.M., and on these days the Exhibition will remain Open from 7-30 P.M. till 10 P.M.

MILITARY BAND every Afternoon and Evening.

ADMISSION Re. 1. SEASON TICKETS, Rs. 3.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB. BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY 18th March 1899.
Do 25th do do

NOTICE is hereby given, that Miss EMMA AGNES ROWLAND and Mr. JOHN URRY FAIRBAIRN, the present Trustees of the Estate of the late F. ROWLAND of Bombay, have CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned premises to the Directors of Jooma Musjid of Bombay. All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said premises, either by way of inheritance, gift, lease, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, the Attorneys of the purchasers at their Office No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be complete without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Byculla in the Island of Bombay on the North side of Bellasis Road, containing by admeasurement 5,791-3-0 square yards, bounded on the South by the said Bellasis Road, on the West by Morland Road, on the North by a private road and land and premises belonging to Ramchandra Rajan, and on the East by land and premises belonging to Rustomji Dossabhoy Setna and Abdul Barker, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses assessed under No. 241, Bellasis Road, 21-23 Morland Road and entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 167-171, 465-174, and now in the occupation of Mrs. Taylor and Mr. Rowland, Surgeon Major D. F. Quicke, H. B. Murzban and H. F. B. Hargrave, as tenants thereof and which said hereditaments and premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay.—Dated, Bombay, the 1st day of March, 1899.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the purchasers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 395 OF 1897.

LALLJEE MANSING alias LALSING MANSING ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1 RAMDEEN GAYADEEN, 2 LALLJEE alias LALSING MANSING, 3 AJUDHYALAL BACHULAL, 4 RAGHOWANAND DEVIDEEN, 5 SHAMSAHAL MASIR, 6 The Honourable MR. BASIL LANG ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of September 1898, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of the Honorable Court at his office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, chawls and tenements standing thereon, situate at Nagpada Cross Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment, under Ward E No. 688, 689 and 690, and Street Nos. 73, 74 and 76, and containing by Admeasurement 58, (two hundred and fifty-eight) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Bellasis Junction Road, and on the west and South by the Nagpada Mastan Tank Street, and on the North by the property of Sakaraar Bhandari, and Bohra Kumroodin.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, temples standing thereon, situate, lying and being near new Nagpada, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by Shett Davidas' house, on the West by the Government land, on the South, by the Hajari Street, and on the North by Mahomed Benzali's house, containing by admeasurement 226 (two hundred and ninety-six) square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 614 and 615, street Nos. 1 and 3, together with all houses, out-houses, stables buildings, yards, gardens, ways watercourses, easements, rights and things, appurtenant or reputed as appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 31st day of January, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Colombo.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manilla.
Penang.	Batavia.	Yocohama.
Thalping.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in each.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 0 30m., 1-5s. Low water, 6-33m., 6-49s.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for two Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The Plague Commission, Secretariat.

Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, annual meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 3 p.m.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, opening day, 5-30 p.m.

Departure of the troopship Dunera.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15, this evening.

BAND NOTICE—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Three nice specimens of the four-horned antelope (tetraceros quadricornis) have been kindly presented to the zoological collection by Mrs. F. L. G. Simpson, of the Mohpani Mines, Central Provinces.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February last was 3,012, the daily average being 108, and new admissions 434—Parsees 599, Hindus 1,220, Mahomedans 682, and Christians 541. Twenty-five children were vaccinated during the month.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—Ranoo Vithal, a Hindu lad, aged 10 years, residing with his parents at Chinchi Bunder Road, was, on the 9th instant, playing with several other lads on the top of a pile of bags in a godown near his residence, when one of the bags accidentally fell on him, fracturing his right thigh. The accident was not reported to the police until the 11th idem, when the lad was conveyed by the parents to the J. J. Hospital. He is now being treated in the hospital.

ACCIDENT IN A GRAIN GODOWN.—About noon yesterday, while a number of labourers were at work in a godown belonging to Messrs. Halli Brothers, at Grain Bunder, Mandvie, one of the tiers of rapeseed bags, which were stored in the godown, gave way and fell on five persons, three women, one man, and one boy, all of whom were more or less seriously injured. The injured persons were extricated from their plight, and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hopital, where their injuries were attended to and they were detained.

BATHING FATALITY.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Mombadavie Tank Road, on view of the body of Babaji Rukhmaji, aged forty years. The deceased was a dhobie, and used to bathe in the Mombadavie Tank. On Sunday afternoon, deceased went to bathe in the tank, but this time he accidentally got beyond his depth and was drowned. The ramosee on duty at the tank noticed the accident and raised an alarm. The tank was dragged and the body was recovered. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FRAUDULENT SERVANT FEIGNING MADNESS.—Ismail Adam, a Mohomedan merchant, keeps his shop for the sale of umbrellas in Janjikar Street and resides in Bhoinuggree Street. On the evening of the 11th instant he sent his servant to collect outstandings, amounting to Rs. 271-11, from a merchant in Nacoda Street. As the servant did not return with the money until the following morning, complainant became suspicious. He went in search of him and found him at his residence. When questioned about the money, the servant commenced making rambling statements. As he would not give a satisfactory explanation of the money, the master gave him in charge of the police. The man when taken into custody acted like a lunatic, and would not say as to what he had done with the money. He was consequently taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is now lying under observation.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the death of Raia Hindu woman, aged thirty years. The deceased was the wife of one Rungoo Naba, a labourer, and resided with her husband at Goozria Bazaar, Byculla. She was a domestic servant in the employ of a Parsee family. On the morning of Sunday, the 9th instant, she was engaged in the kitchen. She lifted up a kettle of boiling water while she was in a sitting posture. Suddenly the kettle slipped and fell out of her hand, and the boiling water went over her left arm. She went home and applied some household remedies to the scalds, which grew unhealthy, and on the third day after the accident her husband took her to the J. J. Hospital. The scalds were dressed and she was detained. On the 10th instant fever came on, she became exhausted, and died on Sunday. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to fever and exhaustion, the result of neglected scalds on the left arm and forearm. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

ROBBERY BY SERVANTS.—Mariambee, a Mahomedan woman, who keeps an eating-house at Dhobie Gully, has made a report to the police that, on the 10th inst., she went out for a short time, leaving her servant in charge of the shop. When she returned to the shop, she found the servant had disappeared. This raised a suspicion in her mind, and on examining the room, she discovered a number of wearing apparel, a gold nose-ring and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 51, had been stolen from a box. The complainant made her own inquiries up to the night of the 11th instant, when failing to find any trace of the servant's whereabouts, she made a complaint to the police.—A report of another similar robbery has been made to the police by Lalji Desraj, a Hindu, of Nishanpada Road. He states that he employed in his service a Mahomedan, who gave his name as Ebrahim Haroon, on the 1st instant. On the 6th idem the servant suddenly disappeared, and immediately after complainant found four gold bangles, of the value of Rs. 75 missing from the wrists of his child, aged twelve months. Complainant searched for the absconding man for six days, but without any success. He then made a report to the police.

BURGLARY AT CHUCKLA STREET.—Abdul Latiff Ahmed, a general merchant, having his place of business in Chuckla Street, locked up his shop at 10 o'clock, on Friday night, and went home. On going to open the shop on the following morning, as usual, he found the staple of the door wrenched off and the lock missing. He entered the place, and on examination of his property discovered that a wooden box containing one currency note for Rs. 500, one for Rs. 100, and several smaller notes for Rs. 425 and Rs. 79 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 1,104, had been stolen. The box was found by the E Division police on the following morning at 13th Lane, Kamathipoora, in was broken open, and the property extracted. The box in question was kept in complainant's shop by the side of three other similar boxes, and the fact that the one containing the above property was carried away goes to show that the thief knew which box to lay his hands on. The complainant as well as a number of other shopkeepers in this locality have engaged two Purdasi watchmen to look after their shops at night. These watchmen went home on the morning in question, without noticing what had taken place. They live in Abdul Rehman Street, where they are employed during day time. The matter is being investigated both by the divisional and the detective police.

FATAL FALL OF A LIFT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dhoodoo Esso, a millhand, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was employed in the Peeroo Mahomed Mill and resided at Da Lisle Road. On the morning of the 3rd instant, one Rowji, also a labourer in the mill, placed two cane baskets of bobbins in the lift on the ground floor of the mill and got in. The deceased also got in the lift, notwithstanding that Rowji told him not to do so as there was no necessity for him to go up. The lift was started, and when it had reached the first floor, deceased sat on the edge of one of the cane baskets. When they reached the opening of the second floor, the baskets tilted up and deceased fell out from the open side of the lift. Rowji stopped the lift and lowered it to the first floor, where he got out and went to the deceased, who was lying on the ground floor. He was picked up, placed in a gharry, and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. On admission into the hospital Dhoodoo complained of pain in the back, and there were bruises and swelling over the painful part. On examining the back it was found that three of the dorsal bones of the spine had been fractured. The deceased was paralysed from the seat of injuries and was unable to either sit up or stand. An operation was performed on Saturday morning, at which the spinal cord was discovered to have been completely divided. The operation gave him no relief, and he died on Sunday. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to injury to the spine. It was stated that the lift consisted of a wooden box with one side open. It was capable of accommodating three men in their standing postures and two cane baskets. The labourers were allowed to go up in the lift. At the time of the accident the lift-man was not in the lift, although it was his duty to be always in the lift when it was being worked. The Jury, on the evidence, returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to injuries to the spine caused by his falling out of the lift. The Jury were of opinion that the lift-man should always be in the lift when it was being worked.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held last evening, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

A PUBLIC HALL AND LIBRARY.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the following resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 22nd February, was carried: That the Standing Committee, in modification of their resolution No. 12424, dated the 23rd March 1893, approve of the acceptance of the terms specified in the Commissioner's letter No. 23393, dated 21st January 1899, and its accompaniments, regarding the payment by Bai Avabai Framji Petit of the donation of Rs. 5,00,000 offered by the late Bai Dinbai Nasarwanjee Manockji Petit for the erection of a Public Hall and Library. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Corporation for information.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S CURATIVE SERUM.

The meeting considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, dated 9th February last, forwarding, for the information of the Corporation, copy of a letter to his address, dated 1st February 1899, from the Health Officer, who forwards a memorandum by Professor Lustig on the measures that have been taken for the preparation of his curative serum, and states that it is very gratifying to find that Professor Lustig is thoroughly satisfied with all that has been done, and that his views on the destruction of rats are most interesting in view of the experiments that have been made since 1896. In the course of his remarks, Professor Lustig said: "I believe that the rats represent one of the most important means of diffussion of the disease, because they are able to carry everywhere virulent microbes. The destruction of the rats is one of the most important measures to be taken against the plague."

Mr. C. N. Wadia asked for some information from the Arthur Road Hospital regarding the experiments made with the serum therein.

The Commissioner said that experiments were not carried on a large scale, and the serum was prepared only from six or seven horses.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed remarked that he had read glowing accounts of the effects of the serum in the newspapers; and he was about to ask that a quantity of the serum might be supplied to private practitioners, so that the results might be tested and compared with those obtained from the Authur Road Hospital, to which the supply was at present confined.

Dr. Katrak remarked that had the Standing Committee been told that more horses were required, and that greater expense would be needed, they would have thought twice before sanctioning the experiment.

The memorandum from the Commissioner was recorded.

LANDOWNERS AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUSTEES.

The next matter was a letter from the chairman of a meeting of the landowners of the B Ward, held on the 5th February last, forwarding for consideration a copy of the resolutions adopted at that meeting. One of these resolutions protested against the acquisition by the trustees of those properties which do not come in the way of the street scheme, and are not necessary for or affected by the said scheme. Another resolution requested the trustees to provide accommodation for the poor and labouring classes before acquiring properties in which they resided for the purposes of the street scheme, and hoped that due regard would be paid to the valuation of the properties so acquired.

Dr. Katrak proposed, and Mr. Hajee Yoosoof seconded, a resolution that the letter be recorded.

Dr. Katrak said they could not do much in the matter, and that they must let the people and the Trust fight it out among themselves.

Mr. D. E. Watcha said that the ratepayers were certainly entitled to some sympathy at the hands of the Corporation, and elected them as their representatives, and as the Corporation had elected certain members to the Trust and were paying 4½ lakhs to the Trust; but, despite all this, the Trust carried on their proceedings with closed doors!

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said it was necessary that the accommodation for the poor should be provided prior to the demolition of buildings by the Trustees.

Mr. Kursondas Chabildas said that the matter should be referred to the Standing Committee for consideration and report.

After some further discussion, Dr. Katrak's proposition was carried.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The next matter was a letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, dated 8th February last, forwarding copy of the Budget estimates of Income and expenditure of the Board for 1898-99, which were considered and sanctioned by the Trustees at their meeting held on the 6th ultimo.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak, seconded by Sir George Cotton, it was resolved that the Budget estimates be recorded.

THE TAX ON CYCLES.

The next matter was a letter from the Commissioner stating that for the quarter ending 30th September 512 cycles, and for the quarter ending 31st December, 1898, 621 cycles were taxed. The figures, the Commissioner said, could hardly represent the number of cycles used or owned in the city, and great difficulty was experienced by the Assessment Department in finding out the owners of cycles.

Mr. C. N. Wadia proposed that the letter from the Commissioner be recorded, and that a committee be appointed to make suggestions for the better collection of the cycle tax. He believed there were from 3,000 to 4,000 cycles in Bombay. The committee to consist of Professor Muller, Messrs. Kazi Kabiruddin, F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, C. H. Setalvad, N. J. Gamadia, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and C. N. Wadia.

After some discussion, Mr. Wadia's proposition was carried by a majority of votes.

THE DRAINS AND SEWERS IN THE CITY.

The next matter was a letter from the Commissioner, dated 15th ultimo, forwarding copy of a report from the Drainage Engineer, dated 9th ultimo, and stating that it contained all the information required by the Corporation. The following are extracts from the report:—

"Before dealing with the resolution I should explain that there is a dual control over the drains of this city. All the sewers and all storm-water drains constructed subsequent to the year 1878 are in charge of the Drainage Department. The storm-water drains constructed previous to that year are in charge of the Health Department, except the drains on the Elphinstone Estate, which are in charge of the Drainage Department. Each Department sees to the cleaning of its own drains. As regards the last para. of the Corporation's resolution, the following are the sewers and storm-water drains in charge of the Drainage Department that have not been cleaned for five years or more:—Ovoid sewer in Hornby Road from European General Hospital to Arthur Crawford Market; has only recently required cleaning, and is now awaiting construction of six square manholes sanctioned in Budget of 1899-1900. Ovoid sewer from Sheik Memoo Street to Ardersher Dadi Street; has only recently required cleaning and is now awaiting construction of 5 square manholes sanctioned in Budget of 1898-1901. As regards the storm-water drains in charge of the Health Department, many of which carry sewage, the Health Officer in his No. 2020, dated 26th April 1898, to the Municipal Commissioner, says:—"All sewers and drains in charge of the Health Department are being constantly cleaned, the large ones once a year and the small ones are being constantly cleaned. Colonel Weir informs me that this practice has been continued from the 16th December 1897, i.e., the date of the Corporation's resolution, but he has no list of the drains cleaned. The following is the net result:—Man-holes on sewers, 7, Rs. 2,100; man-holes on drains in charge of Drainage Department, 168, Rs. 22,910; man-holes on drains in charge of Health Department, 1,019, Rs. 57,469;—total number 1,194; Rs. 82,479."

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the Commission be requested to favour the Corporation with a report as to whether a dual control was necessary for the proper cleaning and efficient working of the storm-water drains and the sewers. He wanted to know why there was so much delay in asking for the construction of over 1,100 man-holes, and why they were not asked for before this if they were urgently needed for the purpose of sanitation.

Mr. C. N. Wadia seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas remarked that it was a most important matter, which should receive the earnest consideration of the Corporation.

Professor Muller observed that the report was a most useful and lucid one, and revealed the fact that a great many sewers had been neglected for years past, as was evident from the fact of their demanding the construction of 1,100 man-holes at a total cost of Rs. 82,479. That shewed a lamentable want of foresight and gross carelessness. The dual control seemed to have led to great delays and complications and references from one department to another.

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed remarked that scientific opinion was against the mixing of storm-waters with sewage, and that the receptacles for them should be separate.

Dr. Katrak was of opinion that, as the Health Department was most concerned, drains and sewers should be given under its control.

The Commissioner remarked that the Elphinstone Estate drains were constructed more than 30 years ago by Mr. Ormiston, when it was absolutely impossible to provide for them in the manner that could be done now. He had under his consideration a scheme for the more satisfactory and efficient cleaning of drains and sewers, and although he had not come to a definite conclusion, he thought that as the cleaning of the drains and sewers required mainly mechanical appliances, the Health Department was not the department to have charge of them.

The proposition was then carried.

After transacting some other business, the Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

THE JAIRAJBHOY PEERBHOY ESTATE.

NOORMAHOMED JAIRAJBHOY PEERBHOY VS. E. D. SASSOON AND CO. AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff, the late Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, who was represented by his trustees, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, and Fazalbhoy Allarakhia, prayed that the first three defendants, Messrs. J. E. Sassoon, E. E. Sassoon, and M. E. Sassoon, partners in the firm of E. D. Sassoon and Co., be ordered to execute and specifically perform the agreement referred to; and that, in the alternative, E. D. Sassoon and Co. be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs such sum by way of damages as to the court shall seem meet. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi, Cama, and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for E. D. Sassoon and Co., the fourth defendant, Ismail Nensey, appearing in person.

The three plaintiff's abovenamed and the fourth defendant are the surviving trustees of the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Trust estate, and as such are the joint legal owners of two pieces of vacant land situated at Chinchpoogly. The first three defendants are the owners and agents of several cotton mills in Bombay, and in the year 1893 entered into treaty with Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, the then managing trustee of the estate of his father, for a lease of the two pieces of land for the purpose of erecting a mill thereon. The negotiations for the lease were carried through a broker named Merwanji Rustamji, and Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani acted nominally on behalf of both parties. After some time, the negotiation were brought to a final conclusion; and the draft agreement, after being finally approved on behalf of the defendants by the first defendant and their manager, Mr. S A. Nathan, and Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani and by Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, acting under the advice of his present solicitors, was engrossed and stamped; and the engrossment was, on the 15th January 1896, handed over by Mr. Nathan to Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy's manager, Joosub Goolam Husein, to be taken by him to Poona, where Noormahomed and the first trustee were then residing, in order that the same might be executed there by the first defendant, on behalf of himself and the second and third defendants, and by Noormahomed on behalf of himself and his co-trustees. On the 19th January 1897, the first defendant wrote to Noormahomed in Poona, proposing that they should attend before the city magistrate there on the 25th January 1897 for the purpose of signing the agreement and requesting Noormahomed to send the engrossment to him for his perusal. Noormahomed sent the engrossment and intimated that he would attend on the 25th January as desired. On the 22nd January, however, Noormahomed received another letter from the first defendant, postponing the execution of the agreement, and on the 23th January, he received a further letter from Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the first three defendants, by which they proposed to make certain alterations in and additions to the agreement. Noormahomed replied, through his present solicitors, that the matter had already been finally settled and calling upon the defendants to complete the execution of the agreement, which they had declined to do save upon the new terms proposed by them. Noormahomed died on the 20th August 1897; and by an order of the court the names of the trustees were added for the purpose of carrying on this suit. The fourth defendant, being unwilling to join the plaintiffs in this suit, had been made a party defendant. The plaintiffs were willing to execute the agreement as engrossed, and they submitted that the defendants were equally bound to carry out the agreement.

The defendants denied that the negotiations for the lease were brought to a final conclusion, or that any draft agreement was finally approved on behalf of the defendants. Prior to the making of the engrossment, another engrossment had been made, which was subsequently altered; and it was not the intention of the parties that there should be any concluded agreement until written agreement was signed by both parties, and it was understood that up to the signature of such agreement, it was open to both the parties to propose further terms. On the 19th January Mr. Nathan handed the second engrossment to the plaintiff's manager, who was then about to go to Poona, and told him to take it to the first defendant, who was at Poona at the time. The true date of the letter dated the 19th January was the 22nd January. On the latter date the first defendant told the plaintiff's manager that he had not seen the new engrossment, and did not know whether it was in order or not. Defendants said it appeared from the correspondence that the first defendant did not intend to sign the engrossment unless he approved of the contents thereof. The manager sent the engrossment to the first defendant, who did not approve of it and suggested certain alterations, to which the plaintiffs would not consent. The agreement annexed to the plaint was incomplete and indefinite, and a specific performance thereof could not be granted. Defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. In a further written statement, defendants said that the agreement was expressed to be subject to the sanction of the trustees of the estate, and Noormahomed was to get a resolution from them, approving of the arrangement. Plaintiffs had not obtained such sanction, and the suit could not be maintained.

The fourth defendant, in his written statement, said that Noormahomed never consulted him, nor obtained his consent, to the land being leased to the first three defendants. The trustees had no power to lease the trust property in the manner proposed. This defendant submitted to the court whether the lease if granted, would be beneficial to the trust.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

AN AFTERNOON PARTY IN HONOUR OF A PLAGUE OFFICER.

A PLEASANT afternoon was spent, yesterday, when a good number of influential inhabitants of Fort and Colaba assembled at the Prince of Wales Reading Room and Library, Fort, to meet Lieutenant H. S. Strong, I.S.C., D.O., who leaves Bombay, to-day, for England, on furlough, on account of ill-health. The building was decorated with flags and buntings and a string band was in attendance. Mr. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. D. Boulay, Mr. G. W. Roughton, and Captain Lock, the new Plague Officer of the district, were among those present.

Mr. K. R. Cama, the president of the reception committee, in opening the proceedings, said that the plague had been amongst them for the last three years, and during that period they had several district officers in the A ward, which comprised both the divisions of Colaba and Fort. These officers had been and gone, but they could not allow Lieut. Strong to separate from them without testifying in a public manner to the sense of great esteem and regard in which he was held by them. (Cheers.) They knew very well how difficult it was for a district plague officer to persuade people, who mostly belonged to the lower and illiterate class, to follow his injunctions in regard to plague measures. Lieut. Strong had endeared himself to all of them by his genial and friendly disposition, and he was so sympathetic towards those who were afflicted that his presence among the poor people was not looked upon with terror and dismay. (Hear, hear.) By his sympathetic treatment he won the confidence of the people, who appeared to be ever willing and ready to follow his injunctions. They all regretted very much that in the midst of a useful career he should have found it necessary to leave them on account of illness, and he (the speaker) assured Mr. Strong that his absence would be greatly felt by the volunteers who were assisting him in carrying out plague measures. Referring to the foundation of the Colaba Plague Hospital, Mr. Cama remarked that by naming that hospital after their district plague officer (Mr. Strong) the inhabitants of the district had shown their appreciation of the hard and useful work done by him in connection with plague, and it was a significant fact that none of the other plague hospitals in the city was named after the plague officer of the district in which it was situated. Mr. Cama then referred to the distinctions conferred upon Khan Bahadur Bomanji Behramji Patel, Khan Saheb Munshi Furriddudin, and Mr. Damodher Sukhadwalla, J. P., who had co-operated with Lieutenant Strong in carrying out plague measures. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Cama wished Lieutenant Strong a safe voyage home, and expressed a hope that he would return to India with health and vigour fully restored.

A photograph of the volunteers and other gentlemen engaged on plague work in the A. ward and a silver cigarette case were then presented to Lieut. Strong in remembrance of the occasion.

Lieutenant Strong, in a brief reply, thanked those present for their kindness towards him and for the present made to him which, he said, would remind him of the many friends who had co-operated with him in the work of inspection in the A ward.

A Hindu gentleman then read a statement in Marathi from the poor residents of Colaba, thanking Lieutenant Strong for his kind and considerate treatment of them during his term of office as a plague officer.

Lieutenant Strong having made a suitable reply, the gathering dispersed.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" "also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP, see that name and figure-head of "ALBION" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	15	7	11
B Mandvi, Chnoicla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	28	19	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	30	19	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	43	13	25
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	91	16	77
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	7	21
G Mahim and Worli	21	5	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	63	67
Total	238	131	324
Total plague deaths to date	38,829	34,370	—
Same date last year	161	150	314

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The following telegram dated the 9th March, 1899, from the Political Resident, Aden, is published for general information:—

"German Consul gives notice, Vessels from Indian South Arabian or Persian Gulf ports bound to German East African ports must proceed first to Tanga to obtain pratique.

BANDORA.

There were 4 attacks and 2 deaths from Plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Sunday.

There were 7 attacks and 5 deaths plague from reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Monday.

THE PLAGUE AT BROACH.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Broach on March 13, by mail, accompanied by Major Martin, R.A.M.C. He was received at the railway station by Mr. Lely, Commissioner, N.D., Mr. Candy, the Collector, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chunilal, and several other officers. Lord Sandhurst, in the company of the local officers, visited the Segregation Camp and the Plague Hospital near the railway station, and proceeded thence to the Plague Camp of the Wittle Mills, the Kachhia Camp, the Narbada Mill Plague Camp, the Jambusar Road Mahomedan Plague Camp, and the Parsee Plague Hospital, then, driving through the heart of the city. His Excellency visited the Municipal Office, and then the Mahajan Camp, and after seeing the scene of the late fire in the Dhobi Kui locality, went to the railway station. His Excellency was vociferously cheered on his way to the camps by the children and chet occupants of the sheds on either side of the main road, who all turned out to have a glimpse of their Governor. Lord Sandhurst expressed satisfaction with all he saw here. His Excellency, accompanied by Major Martin, R.A.M.C., left for Bombay by the 10-40 a.m. passenger train in his special saloon.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

OILSEEDS.

THE Second General Memorandum on the Oilseeds Crop of the season 1898-99 reads:—

The area under the important rapeseed crop of the Panjab is now returned at 2·7 per cent. below the first estimate and 40·6 per cent below the average. Owing to insufficient rain there has been little improvement in the condition of the crop, and the yield is certain to be below the normal. In the adjoining province of Sind the area under the same crop shows great contraction, owing to low inundation and deficient water supply, but its condition is fairly good. Mustard has also done badly in Assam. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rains have been beneficial, and the prospect of both linseed and tapeseed are on the whole good, the yield of the former being estimated at from 75 to 85 per cent, and of the latter from 70 to 80 per cent, of a normal crop. All oilseeds have done well in Bengal, while a yield equal to 95 per cent. of a normal crop is expected. Linseed cultivation is still much below the average in the Central Provinces and Berar, where the crop has suffered from insufficient rain

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

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Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Manilla Ropes, Stoneware and C. I. Pipes, W. C. Pans, Hose-pipes, Empty Iron Drums and Acid Tins, W. Iron, Lead, Copper, Iron, Brass, Cast-iron, Coal Ashes, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, near the Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th March, 1899 at 2 p.m., all the abovenamed articles, with Fin-hing tanks, C. I. manholes, Mangalore tiles, iron safes, trolly and railway wheels, tree guards, doors, clock, cylinders, boots, I.R. and canvas hoses, brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, pickaxes, powras, spanners, files, tools, lamps, rammers, poles, yokes, empty kerosine oil tins, casks, wrought and cast-iron garden shears, paint pots, boards, grinding mill-stones, nares, coal, ashes &c.

Also on THURSDAY, the 16th March 1899, at 2 p.m. at Foras Road, Drainage Chowki, consisting of a quantity of rabbits, stone steps, C. I. seats at 3-30 p.m. at E Ward Office. Sankli Tank, consisting of cupboard utensils, leather mot and a vehicle; and at 4 p.m. at Coinchpoogly Water Works, Store Yard, consisting of a quantity of cast-iron and w.-iron scraps.

Also on FRIDAY, the 17th March 1899, at 1-30 p.m. at Colaba compressor station, opposite the tramway stables consisting of a lot of coal ashes; country at 3-30 p.m. at Tardeo Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot, consisting of a lot of stoneware pipes, W.I. Pans, traps, empty k-oil boxes with tins, etc; and at 4 p.m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a quantity of coal ashes, cast-iron and w-iron scrap, old rubber, empty iron drums, chain, fire bars, etc.

SALES OF TWO STEAM ROAD ROLLERS IN WORKING ORDER.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, near the Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th March, 1899, at 3 p.m., one 15 Ton Steam Roller and one 8 Ton, both in working order by Messrs. Aveling and Porter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1899.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 13.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	98,000	143,000	76,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	34,000	69,000	40,000
" " to Continent	37,000	94,000	91,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	72,48,000	75,12,000	60,54,000
" Exports to U. K. "	2,936,000	2,675,000	2,627,000
" to Continent "	2,744,000	2,260,000	2,197,000
" Stock in the Ports	7,50,000	1,071,000	7,92,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total supply of all kinds	4,800,000	4,460,000	3,810,760
" " of Surats	1,77,000	99,000	2,16,710

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	1,512,000	1,211,000	1,783,410
" London	8,000	3,000	4,000
American afloat	1,33,000	1,70,000	1,34,000
East Indian "	2,00	2,000	11,500
Total	1,652,000	1,386,000	1,552,990
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 14-32d.	3 3-8d.	3 31-32d.
" Good Bhownugger	2 27-32d.	3d.	3 3-8d.
Difference	19-32d.	3-8d.	19-32d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 3,54,439
" " " Branches	Inc.	" 7,74,339
Other " "	Dec.	" 13,15,971
Government Securities	Inc.	" 24,048
Other authorised "	unchanged.	
Loans	Dec.	" 13,27,928
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	" 5,02,992
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	" 25,314
Cash	Inc.	" 13,32,089

An indication of the quieter feeling in the money market is given in the increment in the Cash Balance disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day, amounting to 13 1-4 lakhs, at 142 1-4 lakhs, compared with a diminution in the preceding week of 31 1-2 lakhs at 129 lakhs. To Public Deposits both at the Head Office and the Branches there was an addition of 3 1-2 and 7 3-4 lakhs, respectively; but in Private Deposits a falling off to the extent of a little over 13 lakhs. In Bills Discounted and Purchased there was a decrease of 5 lakhs; and in the Balances with other Banks the immaterial reduction of 1-4 lakh, Government Securities being also lower to a like extent.

COTTON.—There has to-day been a weak feeling in this market. Exporters bought 200 bales Kampta at Rs. 133 per candy, 200 Dhamangaum, at Rs. 136, and 200 Dhulia at Rs. 130; and the mills, 200 Khangaum at Rs. 134 1-2; 200 Shegaum at Rs 133, 100 Bengal at Rs. 120 1-2, 200 Ahola at Rs. 130, 200 Dhamangaum at Rs. 134. For Broach Rs. 162 1-2 was quoted; for Bhownugger, Rs. 142; Bengal, Rs. 122.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,506	bales.
Wheat	14,431	cwts.
Linseed	9,621	"
Rapeseed	4,219	"
Gingellyseed	7,475	"
Castorseed	1,055	"
Rice	4,650	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, with very little reported done to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d for three months' sight credits. There was a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper; but Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the market at closing was steady at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 3-16d. "
Francs	1-70½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are given at 101 1-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 101 5-16 for Account, and 94 for Threes.

SHARES.—The market was closed to-day on account of the death of a leading broker.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th March, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 4th March, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 4. Rs.	Mar. 11. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,34,827	47,98,281
Do. do. at Branches	29,13,334	36,87,702
Other Deposits	330,38,753	317,23,782
Post Bills	6,462	6,702
Credits, undrawn	17,29,830	15,92,057
Rs.	597,23,226	594,08,509
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,44,316	104,68,996
Other authorised Securities	34,79,073	34,79,073
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	70,47,720	72,31,946
Loans do. do. do.	143,34,461	129,96,533
Bills Discounted and purchased	109,31,548	104,28,636
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,695	28,650
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,52,978	1,57,614
Cash	128,91,587	142,24,276
Rs.	597,23,226	594,08,509

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th March, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Thursday the 16th instant, at 6-45 a.m., at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, for Commanding Officer's Parade.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows.—St. Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens, at 6 a.m.

SANTA CRUZ TACTICAL MEETING.

2. The following amounts won at the above meeting have been received and forwarded to Team Commanders for distribution this day:—

	Rs.	a.
2nd Lieut A R Sharp	58	0
Serjt Major Downing	30	0
Serjt S Simpson	17	8
Serjt F H English	17	8
Serjt F H English	20	0
Capt T W English	24	0
Serjt McKinnon	15	0
Serjt Nicholl	10	0
Total	Rs. 192	0

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert for the Members of the Corps and their friends will be given on Friday the 17th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th March, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. Squad Drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters).
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. Squad Drill.

2. There will be Squad drill for No. 2 Sub-Divn. No. 2 Coy., on Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Thursday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla at 6-12 a.m. (local time).

4. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Fort to-day and at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday after drill.

5. The drill and Guard Mounting Competition will take place on Saturday the 18th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. Dress—Drill order with arms. Putties not to be worn.

6. Leave of absence for one year from this date is granted to Bombr G F A Gabbett.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th March, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·970
Temperature of the Air	degrees 80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·8
Dew Point	69·5
Relative humidity of Air	·695
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·6
Minimum do. do. read at 8 a.m.	72·9
General Directions of wind*	N, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	miles 333

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GALLOWAY.—March 12, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, John Robert Galloway, of Messrs. Galloway Schridler & Co., Ld., Manchester, aged 46. Deeply mourned.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1899.

MR. JAMES BRYCE, M. P., who deals with political and social problems from the point of view of sober fact, is far from joining in Rudyard Kipling's appeal to the United States to take up the White Man's Burden. Not that the vivacious poet represents the Burden in question as in any way alluring or profitable to the bearer or the borne. "The half devil half child" is not pictured as likely to overflow with gratitude for the good that is to be done to him in his own despite; silent and sullen, he will "weigh your God and you" and find you wanting; wanting his land, his crops and his labour probably, and ultimately civilising him out of existence like the Red Race, now as defunct as the dodo. It cannot be said that the poet over-colours the inducements he sets before the States when conjuring them to send forth the best they breed, to bind their sons to exile to serve their captive's need. He candidly owns that when their goal is nearest, sloth and reckless folly will bring all their hopes to naught, and that they will reap as their sole reward the blame of those they better and the hate of all they guard. It is not easy to see how considerations such as these should have been regarded by the intelligent press of America as conclusive reasons for the annexation of the Philippines. But they were so regarded; and every newspaper in the States was so resolved that the generous allocution should be made known to all their readers, that in defiance of the law of copyright they published the whole of the seven stanzas for which *McClure's Magazine* and the *Times'* newspaper had paid a high price. Those enterprising new journalists no doubt reasoned that under the new dispensation, of which they are the prophets and heralds, the appropriation of other people's copyright is as legitimate and as necessary to the progress of civilisation as the annexation of the Philippines or Cuba, or Porto Rico, or anything else. It is more difficult to account for the readiness with which seven good reasons for observing the laws of *meum and tuum* and leaving the White Man's Burdens severely alone should have been accepted as so many irrefutable arguments for taking it up.

The explanation must surely be that the Seven Stanzas in question have to be read backwards like some of Malkarme's to find their real meaning. *Suum Cuique* was the proud motto of Frederick the Great when he was annexing Silesia and other unconsidered trifles. Some scoundrel, profiting by the darkness of night, added the word *Rapuit*, to the measureless indignation of that Empire-builder, who did not want people to suppose that he acted on the maxim that everyone should steal what he could, and keep it as his own. If Rudyard Kipling in his Address to the U. S. A. had adjured them to remember that the assimilation of the Philippines would go far to convert the Pacific into an American Lake, that they could be had for the taking, and would afford endless opportunities of extending trade and piling up prosperity mountains high, that in a word the conveyance would pay, a self-repecting religious nation would have cried aloud that they were not as other people, for whom there are no Ten Commandments, east of Suez. But when the advantages of the transaction are quietly taken for granted and the self-sacrifice involved in carrying it out to a successful issue is put in the forefront the whole thing became as easy as—well, coupling duty with pleasure. Mr. Bryce, having prose for his medium, cannot address himself to the task of persuading people to do what they want to do by pointing out that in doing it they would be the most disinterested and severely virtuous of mankind. When he was asked by the editor of the *Century Magazine* to make suggestions derived from British experience, that might be useful to American readers under present circumstances, he set about the task with a due sense of the grave responsibilities which the United States are about to assume in a moment of expansion, without counting the cost. That level-headed and experienced observer disclaims any desire to share in that responsibility by reason of compliance with his friend's request. "Let it not be supposed," he writes, "that what follows is intended to convey an opinion favourable to the acquisition by the United States of the territories recently conquered from Spain. Were I a citizen of the United States, I should be amongst those who are opposing the annexation. But as it seems very probable"—in November 1898—"that they will be annexed, this article is meant merely to embody suggestions which may be of interest if annexation takes place." The first observation he makes is that while most of the European nations have tried their hand of colonisation only four of them have done so during a long period, and that of those four two have made portentous failures. Spain and Portugal were first in the field and made vast acquisitions in America, Africa and in the East. They have lost nearly the whole of the territories thus acquired, either by war with rival nations, or by the revolt of their own colonists. In the result they are worse off than if their strength had not been overtaxed and their resources exhausted by their foreign possessions. England and Holland succeeded. Of the colonies of France and Germany it is too soon to speak; so far they have not succeeded. The conclusion that suggests itself is that it is too lightly assumed that colonies are in themselves a blessing. Everything depends on the climate and natural resources of the colony, and the way in which it is managed. There are colonies and colonies; indeed, three sorts of colonies, each differing essentially from the other two. A temperate colony can maintain European settlers who can work in the open air as in their old home, and bring up children equal to their parents in physical and mental vigour. In a subtropical colony the settlers can live from generation to generation without materially deteriorating; but they cannot do hard and continuous work, at all events in the open air. If the children be not sent home they become enfeebled in mind and body. There are exceptions in the Hawaiian Islands and in the tablelands of South Africa. Northern Europeans cannot work there in the fields, but they can preserve their health and continue the race. The tropical colonies in Central Africa, Madagascar, great part of South America, British India, Borneo, Java and the Philippines have few European settlers, while the coloured population is enormous and, except in India, of a low type of civilisation. The immigrant, especially if he be of Northern European stock, whether British, Dutch, German French or North American, is in no sense acclimatised; he looks upon the mother-country as his home and the natives around as strangers.

Different types of colonies necessarily differ in their organisation and government. In the temperate colonies the settlers bring with them and reproduce as far as may be the institutions and habits of their original home. The British temperate colonies have for many years been self-governing; in most respects independent of the mother-country, with their own land and their own custom-houses in which they impartially levy duties on the manufactures of the mother-country. Except for purposes of defence Great Britain expends no money on them and they pay her no tribute. The link binding them is the interest of common defence against external aggression. Britain alone is possessed of temperate colonies—and they are her stones of offance in the eyes of the Continental nations. Russia has no colonies properly so called; but in Siberia, which is a continuation of European Russia, and now in Manchuria, she has large areas of cultivable soil in a good climate, and great masses of her peasantry are steadily migrating thither, while the native races are being russified and absorbed. In the subtropical colonies a small body of Europeans occupy the position of an aristocracy or ruling class, while the natives are represented more or less on the local councils. In the tropical countries the administration is entrusted for the most part to specially selected officers appointed from the mother-country. In a masterly review of the situation Mr. Bryce shows that the United States have in the West Indies, Hawaii and the Philippines very different problems which will require separate treatment: "They present in a conspicuous form all the phenomena which have been mentioned as rendering administration difficult and forbidding the establishment of the institutions fit for a temperate colony." In the Philippines there are four races. There are also religious questions, for while the Malays are mostly Musulmans, large numbers of the population are Roman Catholic. The Spaniards, the Chinese, the Malays, and the aboriginal Nigritos cannot receive American institutions. The islands, with an area of 115,000 square miles and a semi-savage population of eight millions, cannot be easily governed. "No enterprise of like magnitude or complexity has ever lain before the United States, for when she purchased Louisiana, and again when she conquered vast territories from Mexico, the area acquired was almost empty, and all of it was a temperate region, fit to be peopled by the overflow of her own population and to receive her own institutions." The White Man's Burden does not disappear when it becomes the burden of a song.

AT the end of the review of the Imperial Service Troops, assembled at Meerut, Colonel Sir Howard Melliss addressed the men. In the course of his remarks he referred to the cause which called the Imperial Service Troops into existence, and owing to the hearty co-operation of the Princes and Chiefs of India they had a highly efficient force of 20,000 men ready to come forward at any time to defend the Empire, or quell rebellious tribes. This force consisted of 57 squadrons of cavalry, 7 mountain batteries, 13 battalions of infantry, inclusive of a camel corps, two double companies of sappers and miners, and two large transport corps formed, with a third in course of construction. Not only are they good soldiers, "but nearly everywhere are they ready with transport and the requisites for mobilisation to move out of their States and join the places allotted them in our campaigns." Colonel Melliss complimented the Inspecting officers, both past and present, and extolled the Princes and Chiefs for their loyalty to their promises. In Kashmir they were doing splendid service guarding the mountainous roads, and a high compliment was paid to the Sikhs, who took part in the last frontier campaigns. The Rajputs were described as "horsemen born and soldiers from the cradle to the grave," whose greatest ambition was to win glory on the field of battle. The camel corps of Bikanir had been practically tested as a valuable auxiliary in case of war. It was 500 strong and could transport a force equal to its own strength, that is, 1,000 fighting men, with all necessaries, between 280 and 350 miles in a week. Referring to the rifle meeting just brought to a close, Colonel Melliss remarked on the high standard of musketry efficiency display, and the thirty-five teams had maintained the reputation of their corps. The shooting had not been extraordinary, but considering they had fired with their service weapons, the Colonel realised that the results were distinctly good.

No less than 173 estates in the Central Provinces are now under control of the Court of Wards, no fewer than twenty being taken over in the year. The area of these is close upon five thousand square miles. They are held by the Court owing to the indebtedness and declared incapacity of their proprietors to manage their own affairs as well as because of simple minority. The Chief Commissioner is inclined to think that management by Government agency has perhaps been too freely proposed and sanctioned of late years in the Central Provinces. Proposals have, it seems, been made for the management of insignificant estates on no stronger ground than that the owner is illiterate or a married woman. Before recommending a case in future public officers are to satisfy themselves that two conditions are fulfilled—firstly, that the estate or family that owns it is of such local importance whether by its history or by its present status, that it is desirable "upon public grounds," interpreted widely, that Government should intervene; secondly, that there is a reasonable hope of the intervention being successful in clearing or very materially reducing the liabilities during the continuance of the management. Under the law as it at present stands this latter condition is difficult of fulfilment since it is impossible to be certain that the liabilities are fully known. But an amendment of the law is under consideration which will remedy this defect; and the condition will then be strictly insisted upon. The past year, now reported upon, was characterised by a struggle to make both ends meet in the face of reduced income and increased demands for advances to tenants. Even the most solvent estates have felt the pinch, while those in which the eventual clearance of liabilities depended on the strictest economy and the closest adjustment of ways and means, it is feared that in not a few cases the task must now have become hopeless.

IN the week ending the 4th of March plague is reported for the first time to have been epidemic in Calcutta. There were thirty seizures and twenty-three deaths, while the general death-rate was as high as 46 per 1,000. There can be no doubt that the epidemic of plague has commenced in Calcutta, notwithstanding all that has been done during the three years of preparation. It need not be said that our brethren in misfortune in the sister Presidency City have the sincerest sympathy of Bombay. In this city there are some symptoms of improvement. There is already a decline in the death rate. Since Wednesday last the exodus, which for several days had reached some thousands a day, has almost ceased. On Sunday, the 5th instant, 3,000 passengers left Bombay by Shepherd's harbour and coasting steamers, and over two thousand left on the two days following. Since then few have left. On the other hand, few have returned. Now that the hot weather is beginning, and the 350,000 people who in that season sleep in the streets and open spaces will be free to do so without fear of the cold north wind, overcrowding will be largely diminished, and with it the most potent means of disseminating the plague poison. Nevertheless, it would be very desirable even at this stage, when a decline in the mortality may be looked for, to induce all who are in any way exposed to the danger of infection to resort freely to inoculation. If the people in Calcutta are wise they will do so without delay, before the epidemic has taken a firm hold of the city.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Surgeon-Major H. Martin, medical officer, returned to Bombay from Broach, last evening, by the passenger train and alighted at the Grant Road Station. The arrival was private. The Governor drove to the Government House, Malabar Point.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the forces at Bombay, proceeding on tour in the Sind and Quetta Districts, will arrive in Bombay on the morning of Tuesday the 21st instant and will embark on the Royal Indian Marine steam ship Canning the same day at 11 a.m., for Karachee. The arrival and departure will be private. Two salutes of fifteen guns each will be fired from the Salutinz Battery to announce the arrival and departure of the Lieutenant General.

A LEE-METFORD rifle was stolen from one of the barracks occupied by the Dorsetshire Regiment on the night of the 6th instant. The robber escaped without leaving any clue: the night was a very dark one.

Two Lee-Metford rifles were stolen early on the morning of the 9th instant from the British Field Hospital at Jamrud, which was moving to Peshawar. One belonged to the Hampshire Regiment, and one to the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

THE special correspondent of the Melbourne *Argus* in Samoa says that the only solution of the difficulty there lies in the immediate annexation of the islands by Great Britain. The natives throughout the group are almost unanimously favourable to such a solution, which is also ardently desired by the American and British residents, and even by many of the German traders.

MR. TATA, in the course of an interview a few days ago, which we republish on another page, told a representative of a Colombo paper that in his opinion Bangalore is "the most convenient and central spot" for his proposed Post-graduate University. He added that the Dewan of Mysore had promised to contribute the interest on six lakhs, as well as give all buildings required, if the University is established at Bangalore.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, the evasion of the cycle tax was again under consideration. On the motion of Mr. C N. Wadia, a committee was appointed to make suggestions for the better collection of the cycle tax, consisting of Professor Muller, Messrs. Kaji Kabirudin, F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, C. H. Setalvad, N. G. Gamadia, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. C. N. Wadia.

ORDERS have been issued for two squadrons of the 18th Bengal Lancers at Sialkot to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Malakand in relief.

THERE were 5 new cases and 1 death of plague at Malpur on the 8th March There was 1 death at Garcha on the same date.

IN consequence of the prevalence of plague at Karachi, the Local Government has notified the province of Sindh to be a suspected area.

A WHITE tiger was recently killed in Upper Assam near the Naburkutia Tea Estate. The skin is now being cured in Calcutta, and is believed to be unique

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th February 1899 shows an Increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 62,218 maunds and Rs. 36,799 in the earnings.

THE arrangements which were in force last year for the protection of Simla against plague are about to be re-introduced. There will be railway and road inspections at Tara Devi, Tawi, and Mashobra in the neighbourhood of Simla itself.

OWING to the increase of the plague the Bombay Chess Tournament has been postponed to April 16th for local players and to 21st April, for up country competition. The entries will be kept open to the 28th inst, and names of intending players should be sent to the Secretaries, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

THE "Gazette of India" contains the announcement of the appointment of Mr. D. Chamier, Barrister-at-Law, to the Indian Law Reportership, Madras High Court, *vice* Mr. Kenworthy Brown, resigned. Mr. Chamier, who was only recently enrolled an Advocate to the Madras High Court, is the son of an old Madras Civilian who was at one time Registrar of the High Court.

THE Manager of the Madras Branch of the National Bank of India informs us that he has received the following information by telegram from his London office, regarding the working of the Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1898:—Net profits for the year £118,300; Dividend 8 per cent.; placed to Reserve Fund £50,000; placed to Pension Fund £2,000, and carried forward to next account £26,300.

THE Nilgiri Railway is the source of constant trouble to the Madras Railway authorities. While the works in connection with the destruction caused by the recent landslips are almost approaching completion, it has now been found that the masonry of one of the bridges is failing owing to movement of the hill side. Mr. Stoney, the Chief Engineer, has left Madras to meet the District Engineer and inspect the locality.

DURING the fortnight ending the 21st ultimo, with the exception of the North Arcot District, where the plague mortality had gone up from 62 to 139, in the Presidency as a whole the mortality decreased from 318 to 290. The figures for the fortnight ending the 10th instant have not been made up yet; but it is believed that, with the exception again of the North Arcot District, the plague mortal ity in the Presidency has been less than in the previous fortnight.

AT the Colombo Appeal Court on the 8th instant, Mr. H. J. C. Perera made an application to Mr. Justice Lawrie for an order to enlarge on bail C. Ramalingham, shroff, the accused in the Madras Bank Defalcation Case. He submitted that the Police Magistrate had recorded that he had no objection to the accused being enlarged on bail provided that sufficient security was taken to ensure his attendance at his trial. His Lordship eventually ordered that the accused be enlarged on personal bail of Rs 1,00,000 and two thoroughly good sureties of Rs 50,000 each.

OWING to the present unsatisfactory outlook in our plague infected area says the Lahore paper it has been considered desirable to reinforce the medical staff on the spot with another military Assistant Surgeon. It may, however, be borne in mind that the months of February and March are favourable to the disease, and that after March, when the temperature begins to warm, the tendency is for plague to decrease: and although the disease has been somewhat severe in the municipal town of Rahon and the villages of Garcha, Mirpur Lakha and Malpur, it is not in the plague area generally anything like so intense as it was this time last year.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—An interesting fact about the new President of the French Republic is that M. Loubet was for some time president of the French Bimetallic League. He only resigned that position when elected President of the Senate. M. Meline succeeded M. Loubet as president of the League, and held that office till he became Prime Minister. Both statesmen, between whom exists a warm personal friendship, are still ardent supporters of an international monetary arrangement, and M. Loubet's elevation to the Presidency of the Republic may have an important bearing upon the Indian currency question should the Committee which Sir Henry Fowler presides over recommend Sir Forbes Adam's plan to our Government as a satisfactory settlement. That plan is that the Indian mints should be reopened to silver, provided some other leading nation or nations would open theirs to silver as well as gold at a ratio which would give a stable exchange value to the rupee at 1s. 4d., the English monetary system being left at present Many monometallists engaged in commerce it is understood, approve of this suggestion, while bimetallists generally are said to be prepared to acquiesce in it.

M. DUPUY has made a bet with M. Binder, Royalist Deputy for Paris, that, if the Government Bill passes the Senate, judgment in the Dreyfus affair will be given by the Court of Cassation by March 20. This, of course, does not mean the final judgment, but whether there shall be a second trial or not. On Feb. 16, the members of the committee of the Senate on the Bill were elected, five being in favour of the Bill and four against. The next day the committee met and elected M. Guerin, Minister of Justice at the time of the Dreyfus court-martial, to be their chairman. On Feb. 20 the committee conferred with M. Lebret, and decided by six to two to report in favour of the Bill. Meanwhile three members of the Court of Cassation are preparing the documents submitted to the Court and the report of evidence for printing, and they will also revise the proofs.

THE average Englishman or Australian can probably always be relied upon to smoke a great deal more of the common kinds of tobacco than a Chinese, and the Dutchman in this respect is generally supposed to out rival all three. If taken upon his own statement, however, a Chinese who fell into the hands of the customs officials at Melbourne the other day, is a human funnel against which half a dozen ordinary men could not hope to compete. He would, in fact, if naturalised as a Victorian citizen, almost provide a plendid market in himself in which to place a fair proportion of the colonially produced tobaccoes. One of the wharf officers of the Customs department noticed the Chinese coming off one of the boats, of the crew of which he formed a member, and from his experience was not greatly astonished to observe that he had an apparent abnormal development of the chest and shoulders. On the man being overhauled, some scores of cigars were brought to light. When questioned as to what he was going to do with them, he replied, "Je fume." "Don't talk in Chinese," observed a bystander, "he can't understand you." It was subsequently discovered that the Chinese was volubly contending that he himself was a smoker, and that he was merely equipped with his daily supply. But the officials were not satisfied. They fined him 12s.

THE "Moniteur de la Flote" deplores what appears to be a revelation made to it by the "Rivista Marittima" in its January number. The "Rivista" gives the following particulars of ships launched in 1898. We do not enter into the facts, though our own observations showed that some mistakes slipped into our contemporary's estimate: Great Britain, twenty-six vessels, 153,732 tons; United States, seven vessels, 56,425 tons; Japan, nine vessels, 47,520 tons; Russia, seven vessels, 29,040 tons; France, five vessels, 25,668 tons; Germany, six vessels, 16,545 tons; Italy, three vessels, 2,970 tons. These figures do not include torpedo-boats of less than 100 tons, which is a factor in the calculations making France appear somewhat worse than is really the case. But the fact is that the year 1898 was quite exceptional from more causes than the feverish activity in the United States Though France and Germany also launched few vessels, they had great numbers building, and to discover the cause of the paucity of launches it would doubtless be necessary to go back to the list of ships laid down a few years ago. The "Moniteur" however, asserts that the year 1897 was equally unfavourable. It must feel a degree of consolation in publishing long lists of names of those who have joined the new Navy. League, with warm commendations of the press. The movement is officially approved, and large numbers of naval officers and of people in official position have joined. The French League therefore promises to be great success. The "Yacht attributes the initiation of the movement to M. Marc Landry (Lieutenant Maurice Loir), the well-known naval writer and historian.

IN the *Siecle* recently M. Reinach called attention to the fact that the Patrie Francaise League had sent out a blank form of adhesion to all the officers of the active army accompanied by the following note:—"In order to deprive their adhesion of everything in the nature of a public demonstration, the names of our military adherents will not be published. Their cards will mention neither their rank nor their duties. The committee of the Patrie Francaise would be glad to find in the unanimous adhesion of the army encouragement and support for its great work of safeguarding the nation." M. Jules Lemaitre, president of the league, hereupon sent a note to the press explaining that precautions had been taken to deprive the adhesions of military men of the character of a manifestation. M. Francois Coppee, one of the vice-presidents of the league, after repudiating the idea of plotting with the army, added, "In any case if we plot we do so very openly." The Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, informed his colleagues at the Cabinet Council on Feb. 16 that he had just despatched a circular to the commanderr of corps, reminding them of the instructions recently sent them concerning the necessity for all officers and men under the colours to obstain from joining any society having a political character.

THE Carlist representatives have decided to abstain from sitting in the Cortes in obedience to orders given in a letter, dated Venice, Feb. 8, from Don Carlos. On the other hand, Senor Salmeron has succeeded in inducing the majority of the Republican Deputies to attend the sittings of the Cortes on the understanding that the Government will not ask for secret sittings, or prevent them proclaiming that they had nothing to do with the declaration of war or the Peace Treaty.

ACCORDING to recent despatches from Erythrea, the frontier negotiations between Italy and Abyssinia are making satisfactory progress. Within a few days, says the Rome corresp

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ITALIAN DEMANDS ON CHINA.

THE MINISTER'S NOTE.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

It has transpired that the Tsung-li-Yamen rejected the Italian demands by simply returning the Italian Minister's Note. The Minister now insists upon the Tsung-li-Yamen taking back his Note, and has intimated that in the case of the Yamen's compliance he will enter on friendly negociations as to the details of the lease of Sanmun.

MARCH 13.

A Reuter telegram from Peking says that the Tsung-li-Yamen has informed the Italian Minister, Signor Martino, that it agrees to receive back the Italian Note, but nothing is said indicating the Yamen's willingness to agree to the demand for a lease of Sanmun.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ADVANCE UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

A general advance of the American troops from Manila commenced, to-day, under a heavy fire from the insurgents, who have been driven back with severe loss.

STRENGTHENING THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The "Times" announces that Lord George Hamilton has sanctioned the addition of twelve officers to the Indian Staff Corps to meet the pressing demands of the Commissariat and Transport Service.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED ACTRESS.

The death is announced of Mrs. Keeley, the celebrated actress.

THE BLOCK IN THE CANAL.

The steamer Rydal Hall has been floated.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 13.

Sergeant-Major Church, Sergeants Stevens and Wagan, Lincolnshire Regiment, were presented with Distinguished Conduct Medals for service in the Soudan at the close of the field-firing operations. The division was drawn up into a square for the presentation. The ceremony was performed by Colonel Leach, R. H. A., in the absence of General Tucker, who is indisposed.

BALKRISHNA'S SURRENDER.

THE NIZAM'S POLICE CLAIM.

Balkrishna Hari Chapekar's surrender to the British authorities, it will be remembered, was fraught with difficulties. The Nizam's Government, relying on article 5 of the Extradition Treaty of 1867, contended that the evidence furnished in support of the application for the surrender of Balkrishna consisted merely of the confession of an accomplice uncorroborated by any other testimony, and therefore was not sufficient to justify his extradition. The matter was then officially submitted to the Nizam, and the Resident also spoke to his Highness pointing out the urgency of the affair. Considering the special circumstances of the case, the Nizam's Government yielded, expressing a hope at the same time that similar applications made by them would be acceded to by the Residency authorities. The Resident has now officially thanked the Nizam's Government for Balkrishna's surrender, and he has applied to the Bombay Government for the reward of Rs. 10,000 for distribution among the Nizam's police.

SIR TREVOR PLOWDEN.

Sir Trevor Plowden left here, this morning, on a visit to H. E. the Viceroy. He returns to Bombay on Monday next, and proceeds from there to Ootacamund.

DEATH OF DR. EVANS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Major Evans, I. M. S., who had been in charge of plague cases in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, died, to-day, of plague, a relapse having set in this morning.

SIR ARTHUR TREVOR.

Sir Arthur Trevor proceeds home on six months' sick leave next month. His *locum tenents* on the Viceroy's Council has not yet been appointed.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

The Hon. Mr. James, Chief Commissioner of Sind, is now in Calcutta on a short visit. He visits Lucknow before returning to Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

Second Lieutenant Petley, 1st East Yorkshires, has been permitted to resign the Service.

Captain G. D. Symonds has been posted to the 55th Field Battery at Saugor from Home, embarking immediately.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday evening.

NAPLES, MARCH 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this evening.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Orion, from Trieste, for Calcutta sailed this morning.

N. L. steamer Karlsruhe, from Aden arrived, Mail steamer Austral, from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed, quiet. [Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes 103 1-4
Silver cent. Sterling Loan 115½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 67 3-16
Bar Silver 27½

THE Paris correspondent of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* has been ordered to quit French territory within forty-eight hours; the *Debats* states that his offence is "having published news betraying a bias on the Dreyfus affair."

THE attractions of France as a country to live in are to some extent illustrated by the large numbers of foreigners there. France has 1,112,072 foreigners from other European countries, and on the other hand there are only 217,000 Frenchmen dispersed throughout Europe. Of the whole, 465,870 are Belgians, whereas there are only 52,000 Frenchmen in Belgium. Again, there are 82,333 Germans settled in France and only 24,000 Frenchmen in Germany.

CALCUTTA NOTES AND NEWS.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

INDIA AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

THE heat grows in Calcutta and with Lent and leave-taking social gaieties have been somewhat pushed into the background. They have also been overshadowed by bigger and more absorbing matters of a political character, though none of these things have interfered with the keenness with which those always popular events, the annual Lawn Tennis tournament and the Ladies' Paper Chase cup race, have been watched in the past week.

First and foremost amongst graver matters comes what has been done in the Legislative Council, where many more knotty points than was expected have come up. In the first place there has been the Stamp Act, one of the side issues of which is just now being discussed somewhat warmly, since it increases the stamp duty on sterling bills of exchange by fifty per cent., which means an appreciable additional tax on exporters. This, however, is a matter which may not improbably be remedied, this effect of the new rules having, apparently, been unforeseen when they were drafted, and there being still time to alter them as they do not come into operation until next July, though the Finance Department have been unable to hold out hopes of a concession. Then there has been the question of the Christian succession duties which the Court Fees Bill raises, since it renders the machinery more efficient for collecting a tax upon property from which Mahomedans and Hindus are largely exempt. The Currency Notes Forgery Bill again brings up the matter of the liability to arrest and imprisonment of anyone upon whom a forged note may happen to be palmed off. The distinction between having in possession and attempting to pass, which has been invented to protect the man who has been imposed upon by a bad note, though likely to be efficient enough where Europeans and other educated persons are concerned, who as a rule know a bad note when they see it, and apart from this, are well able to protect themselves, possibly still leaves powers in the hands of the police which it is conceivable might be misused where the ignorant are concerned. On the other hand, the necessity of putting down the traffic in forged notes, which is apparently on the increase, is self-apparent, and the reasonableness of requiring a man who has a forged note in his possession to say where he got it from undoubted. The objection, too, is not a very valid one, that a procedure borrowed from England, where the value of the lowest note in circulation is five pounds, is misplaced in India, where notes for five rupees are in circulation, since the only people who are really likely to be sufferers are those so poor that the acquisition of a five-rupee note is an event as well remembered as that of five pounds is to the ordinary inhabitant of the British Isles. This disposes of the objection about the difficulty of remembering where a note in one's possession has come from. It does not, however, make the analogy complete with forged postage stamps, where the same procedure has been for years in force without complaint, since postage stamps do not as a rule pass from hand to hand like currency notes, but are purchased for immediate use from licensed dealers, upon whom the police can at any time put their hands when required. With the safeguard now introduced, that the orders of a magistrate must be obtained in each case before an arrest takes place, the measure, however, is deprived of most of its danger and becomes certainly more harmless than it would otherwise have been.

More important than the foregoing is the legislation which is being introduced for the purpose of imposing a countervailing duty against bounty-fed sugar, a measure of justice to home industries regarding which the only objection is likely to be that it has been so long delayed. As a political move it is yet more far-reaching than as an economic one, as it is a plain and public assumption of the position that Great Britain has the will, as she certainly has the power, to retaliate efficiently against hostile legislation on the continent of Europe. It is an earnest of the great imperial idea which is growing in the Anglo-Saxon race, and a tangible proof that the mother-country intends to stretch forth a hand of efficient assistance as well as of sentimental sympathy to her colonies and dependencies throughout the world. Taken in connection with what has just happened at Muscat, where the language used has been clear and beyond evasion, —such as Asiatic Sultan and Western Chamber of Deputies alike comprehends—namely, the language which is backed by efficient force,—it is a declaration that Great Britain will no longer brook foreign action which is designed merely to injure her. With the great Paris exhibition coming on, in which the voters of the French Republic have invested their hoardings, France cannot afford to risk involving herself in international complications which would wreck this scheme for restoring to the thrifty pockets of her people a portion of what incompetence and corruption robbed them of at Panama. The time therefore has been badly chosen for a policy of pin-pricks, to which the people of England are in no mood to submit. In his stand over Muscat and the sugar bounties, Lord Curzon has gauged this fact as justly as has Lord Salisbury in what we now know has been his uniform attitude of accordance with, and support of, the policy the present Viceroy of India has had the distinction of inaugurating.

It may be noticed as a more local, but none the less appropriate sequel to the occasion, that the result of the countervailing sugar duty will be to put a good deal of money into the coffers of the Government of India. The amount will be just about equivalent to the advantage which the consumer in India has hitherto enjoyed at the expense of the French taxpayer, who, in putting his hand into his pocket to spite the British sugar grower, has been giving the customer in hated Albion his sugar at less than it costs—a result, by the way, which has in no wise sweetened the relations.

However this may be, the consumer in India may say he is now being deprived of a benefit he has hitherto enjoyed. An opportunity of extraordinary appropriateness exists for at once depriving him of this complaint and of excising a sore in the fiscal arrangements of the country which is almost a canker. This sore is that most irritating and, in the East, unsuitable impost, the Income-tax, which is neither efficient nor economical as a means of raising revenue, while it puts a premium upon private dishonesty and petty official corruption so extensive as to constitute a real evil. Let the countervailing sugar duty then be put against the paltry sum the income-tax yields, and the income-tax itself be abolished outright, and a grievance will have been redressed and an act of good policy done of no little moment. The Budget of the 20th instant will announce a large surplus, so a concession is possible, and no more popular or desirable form can it take than in doing away with an income-tax which is no longer now what it has been in the past, namely, a necessary evil.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

THE tenth exhibition of the Bombay Art Society will be opened, this evening, at the Town Hall, by His Excellency Rear-Admiral Douglas. The usual conversazione of the members of the society was held last night, at which a fashionable gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen attended. The conversazione is held a day previous to the opening of the exhibition in order to enable the members and the subscribers and their friends to have a private view of the pictures. The Town Hall was brilliantly illuminated with incandescent gas lamps, and a string band located in the hall played selections of music. Amongst those present were: Sir George Cotton. Kt., Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. R. C. Chapman, Playford Raynolds, P. R. Wilson, W. M. Bell, V. C. French, N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Byramji Nusserwanji Servai, J. M. Framji Patel, F. W. Stevens, C. I. E., Jeejeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, William Carter, J. A. Begbie, L. P. Russell, D. E. Watcha, H. Chalmers, Surgeon-Major H. Dimmock, Colonel Martin, Messrs. J. Tate, R. N. Mant, Arthur Banister, E. W. Fern, K. N. Kabraji, and others. The guests dispersed at 11 o'clock, after partaking of refreshments, which were provided by Mr. Felice Cornaglia, the well-known caterer of this city.

THE CHARMS OF PANCHGANI.

ITS VALUE AS A HILL STATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE charming station of Panchgani, lying eleven miles east of and on the road to Mahableshwar, is steadily working itself into the front rank of hill resorts in the Bombay Presidency.

This steady rise from comparative insignificance to a prominence and popularity that bids fair to make Panchgani the Queen of Bombay health resorts is largely due to its wonderful situation, the charming views that can be obtained from any point, a salubrious climate that wrests the palm from such places as Mahableshwar, Ooty and Mount Abu, and more especially to the fact, now becoming largely recognised by all classes, that it is a station where all the year round residence is feasible, especially for invalids and children, who soon get strong and rosy cheeked.

The climate and seasons are simply ideal, a hot weather bringing in its train a gathering of youth, beauty and fashion, fleeing from the panting plains to enjoy a climate where the thermometer registers a lower temperature than the average during an English summer. A rainy season that is quite too delightful; Jupiter Pluvius kindly arranges that man shall not be stinted in his fair share of exercise by turning off the water taps of heaven daily for several hours. The cold season climate is simply heavenly. If any man doubt, let him come to Panchgani, and spend the too brief period of a twelve month here, and if when he has tested all the seasons, he does not join in an unanimous verdict in favour, my name is not—no, it certainly is not Moses.

The chief feature and attraction of the place is the "Tableland"—a huge plateau of black, trap rising abruptly several hundred feet above the station, a spot where all the breezes of heaven and the stupendously grand scenery of the ghats can be simultaneously enjoyed by the sturdy pedestrian, who stands puffing and panting on its summit after a difficult climb-up by the more unfrequented animal tracks and paths leading to the top, and by the delicate invalid, lying comfortably back in a nest of cushions and pillows, who has reached the summit in victoria or tonga by a more circuitous route.

On the top of the vast plateau is an ideal golf link will laid out and bristling with all the difficulties that true golfers love and that human ingenuity assisted by a natural conformation of ground suited to the golfers' every want can devise; a spot where the breezes are cool and gentle, the view is grand, and where a most sporting round can be played. Tennis flourishes, and many houses have tennis courts within their own grounds, and this coming season should see the birth of the first Tennis Tournament held on the hill. One sportsman has started a bicycle track, tearing round which either amateur or professional can keep himself in hard training, and for the more sober and sedate riders not eager to break either records or bones, there are well kept roads and delightful rides to the different points.

The sportsman who scorns the noble game of golf, looks down on pat-ball, or who cannot control the giddy wheel, can wander with gun on arm where he listeth up hill and dale, through dense jungles, limited in his wanderings only by physical exhaustion or a raveneus hunger produced by this grand climate. A lover of the rifle, with a little luck, should account for wolves, panther, and even the lordly tiger; but if the scatter-gun be the favourite weapon—why, hare, jungle fowl, spur fowl, partridge, quail, and pigeon are to be had galore. The disciple of the great Isaac can wend his way down to the valley of the Wai and practise his gentle craft, and with spoon, fly worm, or other ingenious contrivance can catch, if he know how, the massive mahseer or the more diminutive trout. But he should only visit the reaches of the river distant from the sacred town of Wai, where fishing for the sacred fish is not to be dreamt of. The fish there are daily fed and cared for and are reputed to know and to answer to their names.

A new church has just been built, and a padre-sahib is to come to Panchgani as a permanent resident, so that the spiritual welfare of all will be as well looked after in future, as their bodily wants have been attended to in years past.

The Church Mission Society, it is rumoured, is likely to start a mission on the hill. This will make a welcome increase to the permanent residents—the only difficulty at present seems to be where to get a sufficiently large house and grounds for the wants of a large mission society. But such difficulties have in other places melted away before the determined persistency of the C. M. S. in carrying through their plans in spite of all difficulties.

In years past Sir George Greaves and Lady Harris both showed their thorough appreciation of Panchgani as a place of residence by living there in preference to Mahableshwar. The gaieties of the Mahableshwar season are all attainable from Panchgani, the distance being only eleven miles, and a very good service of tongas being kept up it is quite easy to drive in to dances, balls and routs.

Cricket should soon be added to the amusements, as nature has supplied several readymade pitches on the tableland, and it would take a very mighty hitter to reach the natural boundary of the plateau. Polo, too, could become as common as elsewhere. Grass is to be had in plenty on the hillsides, and as soon as the villagers understand that there is a large demand for grass they would cut and stack what they now allow largely to go to waste.

It is only fair to tell the gentle reader how this charming spot is to be reached: By train to Wathar, on the Southern Mahratta Railway, and thence by tonga or carriage to Panchgani, which is reached about 7 in the morning, after a four or five hours' drive in the cool of night. Once in this haven it will be difficult to tear oneself away.

WAS IT A GAME OF SKILL OR CHANCE?

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott prosecuted Hussein Jannahomed Nursings Morlidhur and twenty others, charging the first accused with keeping a bagatelle room on Falkland Road and the rest with carrying on therein the game known as "Lal Sufed." Inspector Hurst in his evidence stated that in consequence of certain information previously received, he obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Police. On Saturday night, about half-past 10 o'clock, he, in company of a party of policemen, raided the bagatelle room which was kept by the first accused. The witness there saw all the accused engaged in the game called "Lal Sufed," a game generally played by these people by rolling red and white balls, one at a time, into the holes in the table. He watched the game for some time and from his observation came to the conclusion that it was a game of chance and not of skill. He arrested all the accused, seized the bagatelle table, together with balls and other instruments, as well as the money found on the table, amounting to Rs. 01-3-11. His opinion was fortified by Superintendent McDermott and several other officers who had noticed the game.

The accused stated that they were playing the game known as 'Lal Sufed."

Mr. McDermott informed the Magistrate that the first accused was the keeper, while the second was his servant. The keeper allowed a number of bad characters to visit the place. The second accused was a noted house-breaker and had been on several occasions fined for gambling. Superintendent McDermott asked the Magistrate to inflict an exemplary punishment on the accused with a view to deter others from keeping such places. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 75, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment. The second accused was fined Rs. 50, or in default one month's imprisonment, and the rest Rs. 8 each.

THE MACDONALD EXPEDITION.

We have received information from Mumia's in Kavirondo dated 2nd January of the safe return of Major Macdonald's Expedition to that place.

It will be remembered that the main body left Kampala for Save at the beginning of June last and made the latter place their base for further exploration. From Save, at the end of July, two large columns were despatched, one to explore the country to the north, and the other to the regions bordering Lake Rudolf.

Hitherto the country to the north of Mount Elgon has been a "terra incognita," as no Europeans have penetrated those parts, so Major Macdonald's reports will be awaited with much interest on his return to England. The other column travelled by the western shores of Lake Rudolf to the Omo River, and will doubtless have acquired some fresh information of those regions.

A sad gloom was cast over the return journey of Major Macdonald's column to Save owing to the treacherous murder of Captain Kirkpatrick D. S. O. by the natives of Nakwai, as has been already reported by cable. A punitive expedition visited these natives who received exemplary punishment.—*Nanzibare Gazette.*

PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE HYDERABAD DISCOVERY.

THE Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., president, Mr. J. P. Hewett, C. I. E., I. C. S., Professor A. E. Wright, M. D., Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., and Dr. M. A. Rafter, re-assembled, yesterday morning, at the Secretariat, for the purpose of examining a few more local and up-country witnesses.

Dr. Mullunnah, of Hyderabad, was the first witness examined. He submitted a memorandum on experiments on rabbits with Professor Haffkine's fluid, performed by order of the Plague Commissioner, Hyderabad. It was stated in the memorandum: "Plague is a disease which shows itself in many forms. In its virulent forms it is highly infectious. In its mild aspects it is hardly infectious at all." Questioned by the president, witness said in his opinion there was no form of plague which was not contagious. He did not agree with the statement in the memorandum, it being the opinion of Dr. Lawrie only.

The memorandum, which was prepared jointly by Lieut.-Colonel Lawrie, M.B., and Dr. Mullunnah, contained the following remarks:—"Haffkine's fluid is presumably a culture in peptone of the plague bacillus; the bacillus having been killed off, the products remain. The fluid is of uncertain strength. As received by us originally it was, without exception, contaminated with organisms of putrefaction. Latterly it has been much purer. It did not occur to us that a fluid sent out from a bacteriological laboratory for inoculation could be contaminated from inefficient or careless preparation or putting up, and we naturally supposed that the organisms we found in the fluid constituted part of its normal composition (one of us, Dr. Mullunnah, dissents). The presence of the organisms in the fluid being adventitious or accidental they have no bearing on the question of the value of Haffkine's inoculation against plague, though it is of the last importance to insist on the necessity of preventing contamination of any kind from occurring in the fluid. It is probable that the opposition to vaccination in England is due to accidental contamination of the lymph ordinarily employed having given rise to occasional cases of septic intoxication which have been ascribed by the ignorant public to the vaccine lymph itself instead of to its impurities. In this way Vaccination has been brought into such discredit that the vaccination Acts of Great Britain have been practically repealed. There is very little doubt that in a similar manner injury has been done to the cause of Haffkine's inoculation against plague in India."

The President: Did you inform Dr. Lawrie that you had not been able to find plague bacillus in the sample of cotton examined by you?

Witness: Yes.

The President: When the statement had been published in the press that you had isolated the plague bacillus from raw cotton, did you contradict it verbally or in writing?

Witness: Verbally.

Captain Johnson, of the 3rd Madras Lancers, who had been examined by the Commission at Hyderabad, in giving supplementary evidence, said that he made experiments with Professor Haffkine's inoculation fluid, and he found that the bottles were contaminated, the contamination being mainly due to micro-organisms that were innocuous. They were pathogenic, but they were violently pathogenic, except in one case, in which the rabbit died. It was his opinion that the contamination of the fluid was in the process of bottling, that was to say, transferring the fluids from the culture flasks to the bottles. As regarded the re-sterilising fluid, it had in his opinion decidedly better effects from the point of view of preventive inoculation than inoculation with the fluid as it was received from Bombay when contaminated.

Mr. D. P. Ghadiali submitted a written statement which, the President said, the Commission would take into their consideration.

Mr. P. B. Dantra said that in his opinion the outbreak of plague in the year 1896 was due to the accumulation of filth in the drains. He suggested that the best measure for suppressing plague was to carry filth to sea by boats instead of allowing it to pass through drains.

The Commission then adjourned till to-day.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE Hired Transport Dunera, Captain J. Smith, will sail to-day (Tuesday) for Southampton, with details consisting of 41 officers, 17 ladies, 661 men, 60 women and 103 children. At Aden. She will disembark 1 officer, 1 lady, and 2 children, 8 men and 1 woman, and embark, 2 officers and 1 lady, 28 men, 4 women and 4 children. The details from Deolali with their baggage will be brought to Bombay in two troop extra trains as follows:—The first train with 2 officers and 173 men (including the usual working part and guard) the whole of the families and the heavy baggage and lying down cases, arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 6-25 a. m. this morning. The second train with the remainder of the details will leave Deolali at 10 p.m. to-night and arrived at Sassoon Dock at 6-25 a.m. to-morrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they are. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut Col and Mrs R Drury R A M C
Major and Mrs H Burton R A
Major J S Napier A and S Highland
Major and Mrs T P Woodhouse R A M C
Major H A Vowell West York Regt
Major and Mrs H G Higgs and daughter 16th Lancers
Major Russell R E
Major S R Wills R A M C
Major and Mrs B A Maturin R A M C
Capt and Mrs C D Richardson R A
Capt and Mrs L H Orde and infant E York
Capt A R Gilbert R E Sussex Regt
Capt E M Pelcher R A M C
Capt F G Falchine R A M C
Capt and Mrs C E H Erskine 36th Sikhs
Capt C S Davidson Stafford Regt
Capt and Mrs W J Geddes Hants Regt
Capt Masse R A
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs W Richards Border Regt
Lieut W A Hill I S C
Lieut G P Appleby Bedford Regt
Lieut A G Cheyne I S Corps
Lieut J C Hanna R A
Lieut W W James 20th Hussars
Lieut D A D MacVean I S Corps
Lieut M H Anderson I S Corps
Lieut H S Strong I S Corps
Lieut F B Young Cheshire Regt
Lieut J G Hogg 4th Hussars
Lieut R B Graham A and S High
Lieut G Tate I M S
Lieut G W P Haslam R Irish
Lieut F G Wilson 8 Lanc Regt
Lieut and Mrs W C Parfitt and son D A C
Lieut W I R Wingfield 19th Hussars
2nd Lieut B I Barton West Rdg Regt
2nd Lieut L R Hogge R Inniskilling
Pay Master E C Smith R N
Widow of Lieut L J G Lavil and child 20 M Infant
Widow of Major Cardew R A M C
Son of Hon Lt Manley Mis List
Wife of Lieut T R Mundy and 2 children Mis List
Wife of Vety Lieut Newsom A V Dept

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN.

Capt and Mrs C O C Hodgens and 2 children R A M C

FROM ADEN TO SOUTAMPTON.

Cant and Mrs R C Lewis R A Lieut Col W S Walford R A M C

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER S. S. TONKIN.

THE following is a list of passengers per French Mail steamer Tonkin, which sails to-day:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Anderson Col Mrs and child
Arnold Mrs and child
Arnott Col Mrs and Miss
Assie Miss G
Barker Mrs A
Barrow Mrs child and nurse
Bowan Mr and Mrs J C
Bright Mr J C
Bright Miss L M
Burns Mr F
Burns Miss
Bellissen Mr
de Bure Mr
de Bure Mr P
Campbell Rev H Mrs and nephew
Campbell Capt A A E Mrs 2 children and nurse
Campbell Mr and Mrs J G
Clark Mr W H
Cochrane Mr F
Capper Capt T E
Cameron Mr Mrs H C and and child
Chalmers Mr
Caldarvia Miss
Colombo Miss Annette
Colombo Miss Adele
Colombo Miss T
D'Avoine Mr C L
Deguirmanjian Mr
Dennis Surg Col
Dias Mr A F
Douglas Mr
Drummond Mrs nurse and child
D'Souza Mr G
Durst Mr A
Davidson Major
Dorn Mr T E and 3 servants
Ezra two Misses
Ezra Mr A E
Feast Revd D
Fialho Mr D
Frost Mrs
Fossey Mr N
Fosbery Lt F L
Freemaus Miss 2 children and nurse
Garstin Mrs G L
Glasgow Lt A E
Gordon Mrs, 2 children and Ayah
Griffin Mrs and child
Guzlar Mr N B
Guimaraens Mrs
Goldberg Mr
Gubbelz Mr M E
Gorla Miss G
Garcon Mr
Gaunnes Mr
Hawker Revd, Mrs and two children
Kavanagh Master
Keene Mrs and 2 children
Kruymel Mr
Long Mrs Sydney and 2 children
Lewis Mrs
Lighfoot Mrs child and ayah
Lobo Mr M J
Leroy Mr
Lalabelle Mrs and Miss
Lalabelle Mr
Lamouraux Mr
MacDonell Miss
MacDonell Mrs
MacLennan Mrs
Manly Miss N
Morison Mr and Mrs Th
Muir Mrs
Murphy Mrs and child
Malcolm Master
Merveilleux Mr and Mrs
Martin Mr
Martin Mr
Monge Mr
Obbard Mrs R and ayah
Obbard Miss
Osborne Lt W L
Papworth Mrs and 2 children
Patkar Mr B S
Porter Lt Col and Mrs H C
Pierce Capt Mrs and child
Pinchard Mr and Mrs
Pitcher Miss
Pereira Mr G
Reed Mrs, 2 children and boy
Robinson Mrs B
St Clair Hon'ble Mrs
Smeaton Mrs
Solcer Mrs
Sturges Mrs and family
Spangart Miss M
Sizaret Mr
Tata Mr and Mrs R J
Thompson Mr and Mrs J B
Thomasons Mrs Slate and family
Tournier Mr Mrs and 3 children
Tillet Mr and Mrs
Thur Mrs Brasierde
Vansittart Mrs H
Vaughan Mrs and infant
Valaguzza Miss
Villafranca Mr Mrs and 2 children
Vaysse Mr Mrs and 2 infants
Valentin Mr
Westcott Mrs and family
Wickham Mr R G
Williams Mr and Mrs J A and family
Wilson Mrs, son and nurse
Woolcombe Mrs and family

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Friday, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, one of the Vice-Presidents in the chair.

The following paper were read (1) A New Copper plate Grant from Broach District, by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M. A., I. C. S. (2.) Decription of a Hoard of 1,200 coins of the Kshatrapa Kings (of dates 203—376 A. D.), found recently in Kathiawar, by Rev. H. R. Scott, M. A.

A vote of thanks was passed to Rev. H. R. Scott and Mr. A. M. T. Jackson for the interesting papers they had contributed. An abstract, of the papers is given below:—

A NEW COPPER-PLATE GRANT FROM BROACH DISTRICT.

The two plates which are the subject of this paper were forwarded to the Society by the Collector of Broach. They were found in November last buried about two feet below the surface of a cart track in the village of Sunev Kulla in the Hansot Mahal of the broach District. Along with the plates were found (1) two flat pieces of iron two feet long and two inches wide; (2) two similar but smaller pieces; (3) a Condi shell; (4) a flat piece of stone such as is used in mixing spices; (5) a conical piece of stone resembling a "ling" (6) a small iron cylinder such as is used in making a cart wheel which are now in the museum of the society. Both plates belong to the same grant, and after a little cleaning are easy to read. The first plate is entire, but the second is slightly damaged. They are equal in size. The lower edge of the first plate was formerly attached to the upper edge of the second by two copper rings, one of which remains attached to each of the plates. The seal which was probably carried by the left hand ring has been wrenched off and is lost. The letters are deeply cut, and in many places show through on the back of the plates. The characters belong to the southern clan of alphabets and resemble in general form those of the earliest Valabhi inscriptions. The language is Sanskrit, and, except in the parenthetical description of the grantees is singularly free from grammatical errors. The inscription with the exception of the verses quoted from the Mahabharata, is prose throughout. It records the grant on the 5th day of the bright fortnight of Kartika in the year 292 of an unspecified era of the village of Sonavua in the district within the Narbada, to five Brahmans of Broach to enable them to perform the five great sacrifices. The grantor is the great feudatory and Maharajha Sangama Simha. There can be little doubt that the grant is dated in the Chedi, Kalachuri, or Trai Kutaka era, the first year of which falls in A. D. 249-50. The grand belongs palæographically to the first half of the 5th century A. D. It is known from the Pardi grant of Dahrasena and the San Kheda grant of Nirihullaka that the Chedisra was in use in this part of Gujerat before the establishment of the Gurjjara kingdom of Broach. The present grant of Sangama Simha may, therefore, be placed in the year 540-1 of the Christian era. It is clear from the fact that Sangama Simha bears the title of Maha Samanta, that he was not an independent ruler but owed allegiance to some overlord. As he issued his grant from Broach, that place was probably his capital, but for the seat of his overlord's power it is necessary to look to the south or south-east, for Sonavua, the village granted, must be no other than Sunev, the place where the plates were found, which lies south of the Narbada. The fact that the district in which the village stood was called "the district within (i. e. on this side of) the Narbada" shows that it belonged to a kingdom whose seat also lay south of the Narbada, though it included also territory to the north of that river. The most probable supposition appears to be that Sangama Simha was a feudatory of the Kalachuris, whose era he used, and who were certainly recognised as supreme in the lower Narbada valley about A. D. 580, when Nirihullaka made his grant. The grantees being mentioned as Brahmins of Broach, probably belonged to the Bhargava caste who claims to be the original Brahmins of that town, and are still to be found to the number of about 1,500 souls in the Broach and Surat Districts.

A DESCRIPTION OF A HOARD OF THE KSHATRAPA COINS.

About two years ago excavations were being made among the ancient rock cells and temples to the south of the Uparkot, the famous fortress of Junagadh in Kathiawar, when in the floor in front of one of the cave temples a number of small holes were discovered cut into the rock and filled with earth. These holes were opened under the supervision of Mr. Bechardas Viharidas, the Dewan Sahib of Junagadh, and from several of them nearly 1,200 coins of the Kshatrapa Kings were brought to light. All the coins appear to have belonged to one hoard, and to have been secreted at or about the same time. This collection is very likely the largest and most important find of the coins of this dynasty that has yet been made, and an interesting point in connection with it is that there is strong internal evidence to indicate both the year in which the hoard was hidden and the reason for its having been so carefully put away. The hoard is exceptionally rich in dated coins and after the separation of the dated from the undated specimens of each King dates are discovered, which are new and which modify the history of the Kshatrapa period given in Vol. I. of the "Bombay Gazetteer." It does not supply any specimens of the coins of the earliest Kshatrapa Kings, nor does it contain any coins of Kings other than those already known. A table showing the names of the Kings whose coins have been found in the hoard, with the number of coins, dated and undated belonging to each is appended to the paper. A comparison of the table with the list of coins formerly in the possession of the late Pandit Bhugwanlal Indraji, and now in the British museum, shows at once the great importance of this find. It contains far more dated specimens of the coins of Bhartridaman, Vishvasena, Swami Rudra Simha, Yashodaman and Rudrasena III, than those in the British museum. A detailed description of the coins is then given, and it is pointed out that the last king whose coins are found in this collection is Swami Rudrasena, the son of Swami Rudradaman (A.D. 348-376). Only two of his coins dated 270 (A.D. 348) are on record, but his later coins which are of a different style, are found in large numbers, and are dated 288 to 298 (A.D. 366-376). It is surmised that some political change must have taken place between 270 and 288 that Rudrasena was for a time overthrown, but that after 18 years of exile he again came to power. On examining the Uparkot hoard it is found that there are not only no coins of any later King than Rudrasena, but there are no coins of Rudrasena's later period. There are 111 coins of Rudrasena in the collection, of dates varying from 270 to 273, all belonging to that first period of his reign, of which only two specimens have hitherto been recorded. Many of these coins, especially those of the last year, are in mint condition, fresh and unworn. From these facts it may fairly be concluded that the hoard was secreted at the end of the first period of Rudrasenas reign and most probably it was because of the revolution which then took place, rendering life and property insecure, that the money was hidden. Quite possibly its owner went into exile with the king or lost his life in the struggle which took place and so never returned to unearth his treasure. It may be supposed that 274 (A. D. 352) was the year in which the revolution took place, and in which the money was concealed. This would lead to the conclusion that the coins lay hidden for 1545 years, till they were dug up two years ago by Mr. Bechardas Veharidas.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A CONVENT GIRL.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which one Rose Fisbery, of the Bandora Convent School, charged S. A. Lazarus, a Native Christian, employed in the Secretariat, with having defamed her. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, prosecuted, while Mr. Farduji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already appeared. Father Hoene, of the Fort Convent, was examined on behalf of the complainant. He said he knew the accused and the complainant's father, Gasper Fishery. He had received a letter from Fishery. In cross-examination by Mr. F. Pestonji Taleyarkhan, Father Hoene said that he knew the accused for the last ten years. He had great regard for him. He sent for the accused, and whatever he said to him was in answer to questions put by him. He would be surprised if he were told that the accused wantonly or maliciously said anything with regard to the character of the complainant. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that Mr. Taleyarkhan, on behalf of the accused, denied having made any allegation. That was sufficient repudiation of the evidence produced by the complainant. If accused did make any statement to the complainant's father, it was by way of explanation, and his conduct came within exception 8 to Sec. 499 of the I. P. Code. He did not consider complainant's father to be a reliable witness. He was a disappointed man because the accused would not marry his daughter. It was clear that he had exaggerated what actually took place, and the complainant herself did not know her case when she came in the box. There was no corroboration of Gasper Fishery's evidence and Gonsalves, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, did not bear him out in the least. The Magistrate then ordered the accused to be discharged.

M. MAX REGIS, ex-mayor of Algiers, was indicted at Grenoble Assizes on Feb. 20 for inciting to and extolling murder, incendiarism, and pillage, but he did not put in an appearance. The defendant was condemned by default to three years' imprisonment and 1,000fr. fine. He will, of course eventually appear and have the trial over again.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CURRENCY.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

IT is sincerely to be hoped that the gathering dispute in Lancashire will not eventuate in a strike; yet the indications, in so far as the operatives are concerned, are not favourable to peace. The meetings of the various trade unions point to unanimity in the demand for a return to the old wages; and these unions possess tremendous strength—and know it. Indeed, reversing the position in recent labour disputes, the opinion is that the men's strength exceeds the masters'. It is to pliability on the masters' side, then, that we must look for the maintenance of industrial peace in the cotton trade. There may be room for compromise; but it is hardly open to doubt that if a strike is to be avioded the masters will have to give in, in large part, if not altogether, to the men's demands. The main question therefore is, Can the masters, with any regard for their own interests, make the concessions demanded? If they can then certainly for their own sakes—I do not speak of the national interests, which as usual, I suppose I must be left to look after themselves—the masters ought to give way before stri

mated the receipts and expenditure at the same figure viz., £E10,440,000, but the completed accounts show that the receipts were actually in excess of the expenditure, the former amounting to £E11,347,983 and the latter to £E10,863,955, thus giving a surplus of £E 484,025. During 1898 the reductions made in the land tax amounted to £E 216,000, the surplus of £E 484,025 is credited to the Special Reserve Fund, which will, even after this accreditation, show a deficit of £E92,439 on account of the expenses connected with the Soudan campaign. The General Reserve Fund shows a balance of £E3,893,134, and the Economies Conversion Fund one of £E3, 217,898, giving a total of £E7,111,032. The stock held by the Egyptian Government on account of these funds is valued at the present market price.

An advance has now been made in the gold premium to be charged on all Austro-Hungarian import duties paid in the silver currency. According to the usual monthly declarations of the respective Ministries of Finance, a 20 per cent agio is to be imposed during March; the rate for many months past has been 19 1-2 per cent. It would be interesting to know the precise reason for this advance. The Austro-Hungarian currency, like that of India, is not in organic relation with any other currency in the world. The standard is said to be gold ("with or without a gold currency" to quote the famous doctrine proclaimed by the late Mr. Bertham Currie at the Brussels Monetary Conference of 1892), but even the "token" currency apparently continues to vary in the official mind; hence a charge of 20 per cent next month instead of 19 1-2 per cent. as hitherto. This seems to be because the real new currency of Austria-Hungary is not only silver, but new silver coins of actually less relative weight than that of the old silver coins, to which they are rated as well as to gold. In other words, two crown pieces, which are rated as equivalent to one florin, contains less silver than the florin contains. This is only one illustration of the "scientific simplicity" of the universal gold standard, "with or without a gold currency." It would be interesting to learn what increase in the retail prices of imported goods this addition of half of one per cent to the duty in terms of the currency of the people will involve.

An interesting case, which shows how analysts, as well as doctors, may differ, came recently before the court at Lowestoft. John King, a Lipton's manager, was summoned for selling adulterated butter. The analysis produced by the prosecution indicated "butter 80 per cent., fats other than butter-fat 20 per cent." An analysis procured from Somerset House, and signed by G. Lewin and H. W. Davis, on the other hand, certified that "we are of opinion that the sample in question affords no evidence of the presence of fat other than butter-fat." Mr. G. Lewin said he analysed the sample with the assistance of Mr. Davis. He had been six years in his present position, and had had considerable experience. The sample in this case was not a suspicious butter at all, and every figure obtained as a result of the various analyses confirmed the others. In his opinion there was no doubt but that the butter was pure. A third analyst said he had applied a variety of tests, and came to the conclusion that the butter was adulterated, while still another (the public analyst for Middlesex) gave it as his opinion that it was "highly probably adulterated." With these conflicting and highly unsatisfactory expert opinions, the court very properly declined to make a conviction. Indeed, the judgment went so far as to declare that the court was satisfied the butter was pure, and dismissed the summons, allowing 15 guineas of costs. The result of this case simply shows how unreliable the analyses of so-called experts may sometimes be, and what a risk the most honest of tradesmen may sometimes run.

The terms upon which it is proposed to amalgamate the Waterford, Limerick and Western Railway Company with the Great Southern and Western Railway Company have been finally settled and inserted in the Bill now deposited. Under these terms the Great Southern Company takes over the undertaking of the Waterford Company from January 1, 1900, by transferring to the holders of Waterford stock so much of their own stock as will guarantee the holders of Waterford stock a dividend equivalent to what they are now receiving. An exception, however, is made in the case of the three-and-a-half per cent. preference stockholders, who are to receive for every £100 stock £75 of four per cent. Great Southern preference stock, whilst the ordinary stockholders are to receive guaranteed one-and-a-half per cent. stock, rising 1-4 per cent. each year to 2 1-2 per cent., until the expiration of the fourth year from the date of amalgamation, when it is to be converted into "such amount of four per cent. preference stock of the Great Southern Company as will produce the same amount of interest."

Attempts have at various times been made to produce artificially a fibre to compete with the soft and beautiful work of the silkworm, but hitherto these experiments have only met with indifferent success. The industrious worm still holds the field, and although the latest invention approaches very closely to the natural material in many respects, there is no immediate likelihood of the silkworm's occupation being gone or the culture of the mulberry tree being discontinued. The latest artificial substitute has been invented by a Glasgow man, and it is satisfactory to know that this British imitation is far superior to any similar product invented in foreign countries. It is also the cheapest. Vanduara silk—as the new substitute is called—can be manufactured at a cost of only 3s. 6d. a pound, whereas the fibre invented by Dr. Lehner, of Zurich, which is also of good quality, costs about 10s a pound. The natural product sells at 15. to 19s. It appears that the new fibre is produced by forcing fine threads of gelatine, about one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, through very small orifices on to an endless band, from which they are wound on bobbins. The material is then rendered waterproof by a special process, and may be dyed even more brilliantly than the real silk. It also possesses a more brilliant lustre than the natural article. Only in one or two points is it inferior to the latter: it is not so strong and does not wear so well. If the material can be produced at the cost mentioned and is practically equal to the genuine article in appearance, if not quite so lasting in wear, there should be some demand for it; and it is unlikely that the Glasgow inventor will be hampered by foreign competition until the intelligent foreigner also discovers a cheap method of manufacture. There will always, however, be a demand for real silk so long as the imitation does not equal the original.

The exports of British bicycles and parts during January show a lamentable falling off which is but slightly counterbalanced by the falling off in the imports. Last month's exports represented a value of only £69,640, which compares, or, rather, does not compare, with £72,548 in December, £96,033 in January, 1898, and £152,564 in January, 1897. The value of last month's exports was, therefore, less than for any month for several years past; it is, I imagine, the lowest since the beginning of the great boom. In face of these figures it is refreshing to have the assurance of the cycle manufacturers that the cycle trade is not depressed. Do they consider that the export branch is of no account and furnishes no indication of the general condition of the trade? If that is the British manufacturer's view, the sooner he extends his horizon the better. As regards the imports of bicycles and parts, those for the month of January represent a value of £22,441, as against £64,350 for December and £46,897 for January 1897. And I question whether this reduction in the imports means a corresponding increase in the value of British cycle sold in this country. It means, I am afrid, that the purchase of cycles in England is falling off generally. Indeed, it is probable that although the imports taken alone show a reduction, the proportion they bear to the total value of cycles sold in England, if it could be arrived at, would show an increase. The British cycle manufacturer may be exhorted, in the language of the people, to "buck up."

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

DISTILLING MACHINERY.

The following Notification by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated the 22nd February was issued yesterday:—

In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII. of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV. of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII. of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI. of 1894 and III. of 1895, machinery (and component parts thereof) for the distillation of spirits.

THE LATE COLONEL CRAWFORD.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

The late Colonel Andrew Crawford, who died on the 7th February last at his residence, "Deyrah," Castra, Tasmania, at the advanced age of 84, had had in many respects a noteworthy career, both as a soldier of the old East India Company and as a colonist of 35 years' standing in Tasmania. Born on 23rd January 1815, at Devonport, England, the son of Comder Crawford, R.N., in 1833, he joined the East India Company's service as an ensign, and was temporarily attached to the 23rd Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry. In 1834 he was posted to the 3rd Regiment Bombay N. I., with which he remained till 1838, when he was sent to serve in the first Afghan war and was probably one of the last few survivors of that memorable campaign. Attached to the Bombay column of the army of the invasion under the command of Sir John Keane, he landed at Karachi about October, 1838, and being appointed baggage master of that force marched up with it through the then independent country of Sind for about 400 miles along the course of the River Indus, through country then almost unknown, but now traversed by lines of railways. Leaving the Indus in Upper Sind the column moved off to the West across the "Put," or desert between Sind and the hills of Beluchistan, which is probably the hottest place in the world, enduring great hardships and losses from heat; passed up the famous Bolan Pass, now traversed by a railway, and arrived on Quetta plateau after many months of marching, and here remained some time to recruit itself. In February, 1839, Lieutenant Crawford was posted to the 1st Cavalry Regiment (Christy's Horse) of the contingent raised for the Shah Soojah, the claimant to the Afghan throne, on whose behalf the campaign was chiefly undertaken, and was appointed adjutant and second in command of that regiment. After leaving Quetta he was present at the storming and capture of Ghazni, for which he gained the medal in the expedition up the Kooner Valley, and at the assault and capture of Pushoot he received a "Khibat," or honorary shawl, as a mark of distinction from the Shah. He commanded two squadrons in the operations on the Helmund and was present at the defeat of Akhtar Khan at Seeanderabad, where he was wounded. On the cessation of hostilities in 1840 Lieut. Crawford returned to India through the Khybar Pass, and passed through the Punjab, which was then an independent state under the famous Sikh ruler Ranjit Singh. At Peshawar he met the Italian General Ventura, by whom the Sikh armies had been so well trained, as we found to our cost in the subsequent wars of 1845-47. On return to India in 1840 Lieutenant Crawford was married to the third daughter of the late Colonel Carter, of H. M. 16th Regiment, who survives him. He was soon, however, recalled to duty in Afghanistan, leaving his wife behind to follow in due course, as many ladies had already joined their husbands there. In October, 1841, Lieut. Crawford started from Kandahar escorting state prisoners and hostages to Kabul. When about 54 miles from Ghazni news of the disasters at Kabul first reached them and the convoy people rose in open revolt. By marching rapidly all night his party arrived within 2 miles of Ghazni in the morning, and that post was reached, after severe fighting with the less of all the baggage and his prisoners and most of the escort. For about three months the small garrison was besieged and suffered great losses and hardships from the cold, the thermometer sometimes sinking to 14 deg. below zero. Finally, in March, 1842, owing to the losses and the desertion of a greater number of the native troops, who left to fight their way out at all hazards (and which they did with the result of their almost total annihilation) the remnant of the garrison surrendered. The 10 surviving British officers were confined for many weeks in a small room about 18x13ft. and subjected to every hardship and insult. Amongst Lieut. Crawford's fellow-captives was the famous John Nicholson, who was killed at the Siege of Delhi in 1857, then a subaltern in the 27th Bengal N.I. After some months the Ghazni prisoners were taken to Kabul and joined the other prisoners there amongst whom were many ladies, and from that time they were treated fairly well. In October, 1842, the whole of the prisoners were conveyed to Bamian on the northernmost confines of Afghanistan, and there was every chance of their being all sold into slavery in Central Asia; but fortunately the advance of British reinforcements from India and the promise of a large money reward presonally guaranteed by several of the captives induced the Afghan chief to deliver them up to the rapidly approaching British force. Lieut. Crawford after this was engaged in the expedition to Kohistan, at the storming of Istalif and the destruction of Istaguteh and Charekur and returned to India on the conclusion of the war. From 1843 to '44 he was employed as Postmaster in Guzerat, a province of Bombay, and in 1844 was appointed Brigade-Major at Baroda, the capital of an important native State, which appointment he held till 1850. During 1844 he proceeded to Sind and commanded his regiment, the 3rd N. I., under Sir Charles Napier, and returned to Baroda on the conclusion of the Sind campaign. In 1845 he and Mrs. Crawford paid a visit to Tasmania and during his stay here he explored most of the central and eastern parts of the island and the then little known North-West Coast from Doloraine to Circular Head, and was very favorably impressed with the colony. On returning to India in 1847 he resumed his appointment at Baroda. In 1853 he was appointed to the 3rd Regiment of Bombay European Infantry (afterwards 109th Regiment and now the 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment), but being continuously in staff employ he never actually joined that corps. In 1853 he paid a visit to England, but was hurriedly recalled by the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857. During that time he was busily engaged at Baroda in circumventing the plots of the disaffected and averting an outbreak. One of his duties at that time was that of examining all the native correspondence that passed through the post office, with a view to discovering treason—a duty which required great care and secrecy for its successful execution. In 1860 Major Crawford was appointed to the staff of the Northern Division Bombay Army as assistant Adjutant-General, which post he held until his retirement from the service on 31st December, 1861, when he left with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. During his career in India Colonel Crawford was on intimate terms with many distinguished officers, such as Sir Charles Napier, Sir James Outram, and others, and had interested himself in questions concerning the better organisation of the Indian Army. On his retirement he proceeded to England for a few years, and eventually came to Tasmania with his family to settle in 1864. He first resided at Richmond, near Hobart, and took an active interest in schemes for promoting the prosperity of the colony. In order to encourage settlement he induced the Government to reserve a large block of land, to which he gave the name of Castra, near the river Leven, for a certain term of years for settlement by retired officers from India and was himself the pioneer of settlement on it. Though, owing to various circumstances, the scheme did not result in permanent settlement there by the class for whom it was intended, yet indirectly promoted the more speedy opening up of that part, and many officers from India and elsewhere were induced by his example and advice to make Tasmania their home. The present system of construction of roads by the Government in newly settled districts is more or less based on the scheme which he proposed and carried out in the Castra settlement, for previous to that there had been no regular system in the very necessary work of opening up communication in newly settled parts. About 1870 Colonel Crawford moved with his family to Perth, and in 1875 he represented the West Devon electorate in the House of Assembly for about a year. In 1879 he finally took up his residence at "Deyrah," on the Castra settlement, which had already been opened up and worked by his sons some years previously. Since then he had continually resided there, devoting himself to the improvement of his property and interesting himself actively in all that concerned the welfare of the district and the colony. After a long, active and useful life spent in the service of his country and adopted colony, beloved and respected by all, he passed away painlessly and was buried in the cemetery at Sprent on the 10th February, near the church in which he had for many years acted as a lay reader, and the interests of which he had so much at heart.—*Western Advocate* (Hobart) (Feb. 17).

A FUNEREAL CEREMONY AT CAMBRIDGE.

What at first sight appeared to be a funeral procession passed through the principal street of Cambridge, on Feb. 16. But there was no funeral, for instead of the customary hearse an open landau led the way, and in it were seated three undergraduates, who, though they wore the "trappings and the suits of woe," wore them very lightly. Following the open carriage, which contained the unfortunate "undergrad" and two of his friends, were as many as nineteenth hansom cabs with draped whips and with the blinds down. In the leading cabs were the chief mourners who wore crape and other mourning. On arriving at the station three groans were given for the Queens' don, and three cheers for the hero of the afternoon, who, in response to cries for a speech, said, "Gentlemen, I must thank you all for this loyal demonstration. It makes me very pleased, especially in view of the circumstances under which I depart." (Loud cheers.) Before the train left the company formed up by the side of the train and whistled the Dead March. Ringing cheers were given as the engine steamed out of the station. This account from the "Daily Mail" of the way in which a man is sent down" in 1899 will interest old Cantabs.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The sixty-seventh report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the city hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 18th February, was as follows:—"Gentlemen the directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 31st December 1898.

The net profits for that period, including dol. 376,916.70 = Rs. 5,46,529, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dol. 4,392,189·66 = Rs. 63,68,675.

The Directors recommend the transfer of dol. 1,000,000 = Rs. 14,50,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of reserve fund, which fund will then stand at dol. 10,000,000 = Rs. 1,45,00,000.

They also recommend writing off bank premises account the sum of dol. 500,000 = Rs. 7,25,000.

After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation dol. 2,877,189·66, = Rs. 41,71,925 out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4-3 will absorb dol. 333,333·33 = Rs.7,73,333, and a bonus of one pound sterling per share which at 4-3 will absorb dol. 355,555·55 = Rs. 5,15,556.

The difference in exchange between 4-3, the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 1 11 1-2 the rate of the day, amounts to dol. 4,153,664·32 = Rs. 16,72,813.

The balance dol. 834,636·46 = Rs. 1,210,223 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. R. M. Gray has been elected Chairman for the year 1899 and Mr. N. A. Siebs, Deputy Chairman.

Mr. R. L. Richardson having resigned his seat on leaving the Colony, Mr. R. H. Hill has been invited to fill the vacancy; the appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

Messrs. C. Beurmann, A. J. Raymond and David Gubbay retire in rotation and being eligable for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. C. S. Sharp, who offer themselves for re-election."

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

31st December, 1898.

In rupee equivalents.

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up capital		Rs. 1,45,00,000
Reserved fund		" 1,30,50,000
Marine insurance account		" 3,62,500
Notes in circulation:—		
Authorised issue against Securities deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies	Rs. 1,45,00,000	
Additional Issue authorised by Hongkong Ordinance No. 6 of 1898, against Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government	36,30,129	1,81,30,129
Current Account: Silver	Rs. 8,09,61,884	
Current Account: Gold, 41,19,601 12s. 9d. =	1,80,60,950	9,90,22,834
Fixed Deposits: Silver	Rs. 4,65,56,317	
Fixed Deposits: Gold, 32,997,956 15s. 7d. =	4,43,95,247	(9,09,51,564
Bills payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and London Shipments)		2,11,59,274
Profit and loss accounts		63,68,675
Liability on Bills of Exchange re-discounted. £1,616,959 8s. 7d., of which up to this date £3,708,805 7s. 9d. have run off.		
	Rs.	26,35,44,976

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	3,66,26,362
Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against Note Circulation in excess of Rs. 14,500,000	"	47,12,500
Bullion in hand and in transit	"	57,33,518
Indian and colonial securities	"	71,16,240
Investments, viz:—		
£2,50,000 at 2½ % Consols lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve, Rs. 27,55,000		
£175,503 Consols and other Sterling securities, 70,41,446		
	Rs.	97,96,446
Bills discounted, loans and credits	"	9,33,31,095
Bills receivable	"	10,91,33,325
Bank Premises	"	10,98,390
	Rs.	26,35,44,976

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

31st December 1898.

Dr.

To Amounts Written off:— Remuneration to Directors	Rs.	21,750
To Dividend account:— 21,10 per share on 80,000 Shares= £120,000 at 4-6 Rs. 7,73,333		
Bonus of £1 per Share on 80,000 Shares=£80,00 at 4-3 Rs. 5,15,556		12,88,889
To Dividend adjustment account:— Difference in Exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the Dividend and Bonus are declared, and 1-11, the current rate of the day		16,72,813
To Transfer to Reserve Fund		14,50,000
To Transfer to Bank premises account		7,25,000
To Balance carried forward to next half-year		12,10,223
		63,63,675

Cr.

By Balance of undivided Profits, 30th June, 1898	Rs.	5,46,529
By Amount of Net Profits for the six Months ended 31st December, 1898, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due	Rs.	58,22,146
	Rs.	63,68,675

RESERVED FUND.

To Balance	Rs.	1,45,00,000
	Rs.	1,45,00,000
By Balance, 30th June 1898	Rs.	1,30,50,000
By Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	Rs.	14,50,000
	Rs.	1,45,00,000

SUPPLEMENTARY RESULT LIST.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The following is a supplementary list of the candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of 1898:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Seat No.	Names.	Seat No.	Names.
227	Dalal K K	615	Kazi N M I
236	Damania R K	623	Kerker N G
240	Dantiwate M S	925	Pagadi D V
260	Dastur F H	940	Panthaki K S
316	Desai Y V	1124	Sheth G N
375	Devida L Stello	1148	Sohoni K G
332	Dhulap N S	1167	Sunawala A F
349	D'Mello L F	1185	Tavade N L
354	Doctor D S	1220	Vaidya G N
511	Karanjia G A		

POONA CENTRE.

1339	Chinai N B	1755	Newland B C
1391	Chobbi K A	1780	Pargadkar N K
1417	Deshpande V V	1781	Parviz U N
1434	Ganekar S N	1844	Prentice Edith
1486	Gharpure V H	1878	Sathaye A P
1513	Jeejeebhoy B R B	1909	Somani V P
1597	Karnik G T	1915	Tarafdar H A H
1610	Khisty B E	1973	Bamanshaw Dhanjishaw
1638	Koenig F C		
1643	Koranne S V		

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

2013	Bhagat B G	2639	Patel M G
2075	Charan S S	2658	Rashanwala N M
2084	Chitre K R	2670	Saraiya G G
2101	Dalal G H	2689	Shah C G
2104	Dalal H R	2701	Shah H R
2199	Desai U G	2703	Shah J M
2195	Deshpande S G	2792	Tathi T K
2278	Tha G P	2793	Tevari P B
2289	Joshi U B	2814	Tripathi J D
2381	Mankad D M	2819	Trivedi C S
2512	Paranjpe V G	2891	Vaishnav N P

BELGAUM CENTRE.

2930 Fadnis A K

KARACHI CENTRE.

3179	Kevalramani K M	3211	Melvani D K and
3183	Kirpalani J D	3253	Tawarmatani A P

By Order,

S. R. BHANDAHKAR,
Assistant Registrar.

Bombay, 13th March, 1899.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Parmi mea vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacuring Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s., 1-2d, per bottle.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S FUNERAL.

PARIS IN MOURNING.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

NATIONALIST DEMONSTRATION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* thus describes the ceremony of Feb. 23:—The funeral of the late President Faure passed off as perfectly as lay in the power of those three tutelary guards of all national functions in Paris—weather, protocol, and police. On this occasion each of these was at its best. The population was respectful, and in every way admirable. The people could not have behaved better, and the authorities deserve the same compliment.

On the other hand, exaggeration as to the moral weight of the last tribute paid to M. Faure by the people of Paris should be guarded against. An evening paper speaks of the day as "poignant." It was anything else, but not that. The word distinctly overshoots the mark. Perhaps we who have witnessed the funeral of Carnot are apt to draw comparisons, and this would be committing an injustice to the memory of M. Faure. No President is compelled to get himself assassinated, and M. Faure, notwithstanding the insinuations of foul play in the Nationalist papers (Are they wilfully imposing on their readers credulity?) left this world in a commonplace manner. As Carnot's remains went from the Elysee to Notre Dame a shudder went through the crowd, and tears were shed. We have the word of honour of persons who attended President Faure at his last hour that no dramatic circumstances were connected with his death, and in to-day's funeral pageantry the dramatic element was absent. It is certain that on great public occasions, mourning or festive, there is a moral atmosphere, a thing that is felt and that cannot well be described, and in conversation each man finds out that some of his most subtle impressions, which he himself cannot analyse, are shared by his neighbour. If I could sum it up in two words it would be "sympathetic curiosity."

The weather is more easily described. It was crisp and sunny, like a summer morning on the Alps. There was not a cloud to be seen the whole day—only a little mist in the morning and at noon—while the cold breeze brought a reminiscence of winter. The sun's rays, coming down with gathering strength, contained a promise of summer. Paris this morning presented a

CURIOUS COMBINATION OF CRAPE AND MILITARISM

in the west districts particularly. The military forces were the most imposing that have been seen in peace time. The Place de la Concorde was a camp and a forum. At an early hour every kerb for miles was lined with sightseers, whole families coming out with folding chairs. Then every minute the lines of spectators thickened, and the skeleton trees became dangerously top-heavy with unwonted human guests. The police were on their mettle, and preserved throughout the day a happy via media. They were neither nervous nor lax. Probably there are a few Nationalists among them, for the Minister of the Interior thought it necessary to issue a circular yesterday warning them that any policeman who failed in his duty to arrest anyone uttering a seditious cry would be dismissed. During the hour or so the early comers waited at the Elysee conversation turned upon this topic. It was agreed that the only danger of riots would be after the funeral, as the members of the Court of Cassation were leaving the Pere-Lachaise cemetery. Just then a number of closed carriages entered the court-yard with some of the much-abused judges of this court. They had escaped public notice, and, to anticipate events, the public, after Notre Dame, saw very little of them.

Nobody went to bed last night at the Elysee. Madame Faure, having somwhat recovered from the first shock, spent the whole night in prayer.

I witnessed

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT

at the gate of the Palace. A military body, wearing the uniform of Algerian Zouaves, and with an ensign bearing the colours, was waiting to take its place in the procession. The men had a curious look. They strutted about in the finest manner, and looked every inch self-conscious patriots. I could not believe they were soldiers, and yet their uniform was military enough. Their flag bore the inscription "The Society of Sharpshooters of the 19th Arrondissement, Paris." The Director of the Procession was indignant at the impudence of these make-believe soldiers, and ordered them to be cleared out of the neighbourhood.

Outside in the beautiful Avenue Marigny, that runs along the garden of the Elysee Palace to the Champs-Elysees, a clatter of horses' hoofs on the wooden pavements was kept up incessantly. A fine sight could be seen here. Troops were drawn up on the walks of the Champs-Elysees—infantry, marines, and bluejackets. M. Faure was a Havre man, and his political career was made at the Ministry of Marine. The avenues are thickly crowded already. As the hour draws near official personages arrive—foreign ambassadors and military attaches, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the vice-President of the Senate, escorted by cavalry. Then came

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

He passed almost unnoticed in a plain carriage which had not even the luxury of rubber tyres, like M. Meline's carriage, which followed next minute. The new President accepts the inevitable duties of show of his new office, but he likes simplicity, and does not strike attitudes, for which everybody ought to be grateful to him. In his true simplicity he comes nearer to the ideal of the English gentleman than persons who like to pass for possessing the English "chic," and thinks this consists in being uppish and stagey. The distant strains of a funeral march bring the conversations to a stop. The crowd is kept some distance back on both sides by lines of police. A second line of troops keeps the road clear, and a third line, a double one, escorts the first half-mile of the procession. It opens with an escort of cavalry, followed by the wreath sent by the new President, like all the big wreaths, it is laid on a black frame borne by four porters. Other single wreaths follow, perhaps half a dozen, and then the car bearing the rest. There is such a wealth of flowers—the greater part, unfortunately, already beginning to fade—that there is no time to read the inscriptions. Thirteen cars pass, leaving the eye dazzled with the flutter of flowers. As the hearse came up

THE NOISE OF CONVERSATION CEASED.

The silence around us was admirable. The hearse is the one that was used for Carnot. At the four corners are weeping angels in silver, and "life-size," if the phrase can be applied to angels. The coffin is covered by the French flag, and all round the hearse, which is of unusual size, are sheaves of French flags. Around are the pall-bearers—the French Ministers, among them Admiral de Freycinet, the Minister of War, white haired, wrinkled, just as he was 15 years ago. Behind follows the late President's son-in-law, M. Berge. The family mourners include cousins of M. and Madame Faure, quite unknown persons, and apparently people of rather humble position. President Loubet is preceded by an usher and has a couple of Ministers on his right and left. Nothing singled him out for attention. He was not like M. Casimir-Perier at Carnot's funeral, separated from those before and behind by considerable intervals. The Foreign Ambassadors and Military Attaches included, of course, every kind of uniform, including the Astrachan bonnets of the Persians. The English delegates were much noticed, as usual. The Germans, wearing the blue uniform of the Guard, with white plumes, were splendid men, almost giants. French officers were struck by their good form and fine manner. Among the French Generals I recognised some old acquaintances. General de Pellieux seemed to think all was going well. General Zurlinden, of whom Nationalists said yesterday that if he only wished he could take possession of the Elysee during the funeral, has a florid complexion and an eyeglass. He looked as if expecting an ovation, which did not come. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies did not look at all as if composed as the Nationalists represent them, and they had as a matter of fact, a larger military escort than any other body. Conspicuous among them were a Breton Deputy who wears the national peasant's costume of his country, and Abbe Lemire, in a priest's cassock.

The Place de la Concorde presented the grandest panorama that could be imagined. You had the sensation of a tremendous crowd. To estimate it was impossible. No ladders or platforms have been allowed this time, and the crowd looks more formal in consequence. Over the Seine was the Doric facade of the Chamber of Deputies, with an immense veil of crape thrown over it. As the Army delegations passed the Place de la Concorde, shouts of "Vive l'Armee!" were raised, which I heard when I was well on a mile further towards

NOTRE DAME.

All the way through Paris the crowd was respectful. From time to time, however, shrieks of ladies could be heard, and desperate efforts to force the line of policemen. The façade of Notre Dame was draped in black and ermine up to a third of its height. The interior was beautifully solemn. In the centre a catafalque of towering height received the remains of the late President during the service. It was draped with French flags. In every part of the Cathedral the eye was attracted by the glimmer of chandeliers, the wind driving the lights in trails of smoke. The pulpit was covered with a star spangled veil. The services were, of course, fully choral, but not much was heard, the music being muffled by the drapery. Some of the Judges of the Court of Cassation—wise men—took paper parcels out of their pockets, which contained sandwiches. From time to time came a sound of singing in chorus. The first word only as a rule being audible—"De Profundis," "Pie Jesu." In the crush and the vastness of the scene details were lost. The stained glass windows in the chancel, with their violet and purple tints, looked more rich and mysterious than ever in contrast with the black drapery round the building. The service at Notre Dame is just as much official as religious, and the Protestant pastors of Paris sit through it in their full vestments. So do the Jewish Rabbis. It was

A LONG WALK TO PERE-LACHAISE.

Scenes of confusion are witnessed at the Place de la Republique. Cavalry horses kicked nervously, causing panics in the crowd. "But the crowd are certainly hostile to nobody in the procession. Had this been the case we would not have run a two miles' gauntlet of the working classes without feeling it. The feeling in their ranks seems to be one of friendly curiosity. There are as many women as men. The windows are crowded and the roofs too. As we near Pere-Lachaise a wooden shanty is weighed down on one side. The spectators on the roof, discovering that the place is unsafe, shriek. The men jump off. The women are in a state of indescribable anguish. But the procession is moving on. Perhaps the finest decoration in all Paris is at the Pere-Lachaise. By the time we arrive there, the procession is reduced by two-thirds. At the entrance is a catafalque like that of Notre Dame, black, spangled with silver stars, and ornamented with palm trees and other hot-house plants. On one side is a row of benches for the President and the Ministers. Another row in front is for ticket-holders, and on the third side is a tribune. Here the speeches are delivered. The speakers know that not a word can be heard, and the reading of their speech is more of a formality than anything, the speeches being published by the early evening "specials" before they have been uttered. Much is said by

THE NATIONALIST PRESS

about the public to-day, manifesting in favour of generals. I remarked some individuals and groups, but the public stood aloof. I made this remark to a Royalist, who said: "But that is their cleverness. They give a lesson in their silence. What better way to manifest?" However, in the evening, all the agitators seemed to lie in wait for jaded troops and generals, to try how far they could go in attempts to suborn.

M. Loubet impressed favourably those who recognised him. As did Grevy, he treated the acting President of the Senate M. Franck Chauveau, and the President of the Chamber as equals. Casimir-Perier never did, and as Carnot's funeral walked some distance in advance of the other two. He did so then on the ground that the post of honour was the post of danger, and as if to defy would-be assassins, M. Faure always contrived to be foremost. He and M. Brisson did not pull well together, because the latter took Grevy's view of co-equality. M. Loubet and his two colleagues of the State trinity were in evening dress, the President's black suit being relieved by the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

AMERICANISM IN THE ROMAN CHURCH.

In the "Osservatore Romano" there appears a letter upon "Americanism" from the Pope to Cardina Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore. The letter bears the date Jan. 22, and in it the Pope, after declaring his affection towards the American episcopate, alludes to the troubles which have arisen out of the attempts to introduce new opinions into the Catholic Church, and regrets the excess of liberty which had been permitted by the authorities of the Church. He condemns the innovations, and demonstrates the absurdity of the theories by which they are supported.

"If Americanism is intended simply to represent the habits and customs which are peculiar to Americans," says the Pope, "nothing need be said; but if it embodies the opinions contained in the book, 'The Life of Father Hecker,' the American bishops should promptly reject them." These opinions sanction certain relaxations of discipline and the evasion of some questions of dogma in order to satisfy those who object to them. The Pope disapproves of the division of virtues into "active" and "passive," as set forth in the book in question. While recognising the liberty of Christian to join themselves into corporations without any religious obligations, the Pope affirms that his predilection is for religious orders. The Pope deplores the desire to abandon the ancient systems in order to conciliate dissidents, and declares that he cannot approve the theories that are called "Americanism," which appear to suggest that the Americans desire to have a Church different from that of other countries. The letter will be transmitted to all the Roman Catholic bishops of the United States, to whom the Pope sends his Benediction.

THEN IT WENT ON ALL RIGHT.

The writer of the letter which I am going to copy for you in a moment has a complaint to make. Rather, perhaps, a complaint to place on record as the reason for it is passed away for the present and she hopes—and we hope with her—that it may not return. The complaint does not refer to any relative, friend or foe but to her own heart. It did not work well. It was weak, and for a long time she was unable to find means to make it do better. Which was a serious matter, inasmuch as the vigor of the circulation of the blood always depends upon the force wherewith the heart drives it.

Still, it seems to me we ought to be a bit indulgent towards the heart in a view of the labour it has to perform. Remember that it never takes a full minute's at one time, night or day, from the instant it begins at your birth until, like a muffled drum, it stops for good and all—life's funeral march to the grave being over. During all this while, ten years or a hundred the heart has got to keep on pumping blood through your body at the rate of from 130 strokes a minute in childhood to 50 or 60 in old age. If you happen to have a mechanical turn of mind it may interest you to figure out how much this stands for in units of horse-power for a given case and time. If not, you can take my word for it that, merely as a machine the heart deserves your respect. So long as it goes ahead steadily up hill and down dale, hammering away softly but strongly, you have'nt a word to say for or against it; but when it begins to get weak, may be skipping a stitch now and then, you call in the doctor, who puts the tip of his finger just below the base of your left thumb, looks wise and solmen (as befits the occasion), and says, "Ah yes, yes: I see, I see." But what does he see? He doesn't tell you that; he leaves, med cine, and mentions when he will look in again.

But as to the letter I spoke of. "For many years" the lady says, "I suffered from indigestion and weak heart. Very little exertion made me feel weary and tired Cold, clammy sweats broke over me. I had a poor appetite, and after meals an aching pain at the chest and a miserable sinking feeling at the stomach. I had also much pain at the left side, and my heart would flitter so as to frighten me. At length I became so weak I was barely able to get about being no longer able to do my house work.

"Owing to the trouble at my heart I obtained no proper rest at night and often walked about my bed room at night.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE authorities apparently deem it desirable that officers occupying the position of second-in-command shall graduate in the grocery business and as retailers of malt liquors: but the contention is at least open to argument. Upon the other hand, it may fairly be assumed that the performance of more strictly military duty, outside the precincts of the regimental institute, represents a more congenial task to the average field officer, and better calculated to benefit the efficiency of the corps to which he belongs. The second-in-command is supposed to be the *alter ego* of his commanding officer, and by generally assisting the latter he is intended to qualify himself for the higher position to which, in due course, he aspires to succeed. So far however from being free to follow his own inclinations by studying his own and the regimental interests, the second-in-command is obliged to spend from two to four or more hours per day in the study of canteen accounts, and in counting or supervising the counting of unclean copper coins. To count, say, forty pounds' worth of coppers takes up a considerable amount of time, that might, we should suppose, be better spent. The situation arrived at is unbecoming, and it should be amended. Writing in the "United Service Magazine" some few months ago, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A Walsh, after detailing the various objections to the present system, proposed that canteens should in future be managed by retired officers and pensioners or Reservemen, more than one canteen being intrusted to a single president. We do not consider that such an arrangement would meet the case. An officer does not by retiring from the army thereby become an adept of the mysteries that prevail behind the counter. Canteens in the hands of professionals, men in short who have been educated for trade and have qualified therein, would seem preferable to those managed by amateurs, however zealous or capable in other spheres of life.

Though the most obvious means of bringing children under discipline is to teach them drill, which by the process of heredity should and ought to foster an improved race with a natural leaning towards law and order, we very much doubt whether the very means by which a military spirit is evolved will in any way tend towards the growth of a reserve of the youth of the nation for the reinforcement of the navy. The right lines and decision of a military system are certainly a part of the requisites of a naval training, but early habits, environment, and proximity to the sea must do the rest. To really fulfil the object of such a national scheme as that with which we are dealing, all schools and educational centres must be affiliated in some sort of league or organisation, with a liberal allowance for the provision at all seaside places and great ports of particular encouragements and facilities for a naval education. We may be able to recruit our navy up to a possible strength of one hundred and fifty thousand, but beyond this we really need a mercantile naval reserve of almost equal numbers to draw upon in the event of a wasteful naval war. Surely a sufficiency of the youth of this country could and should be stimulated to qualify while young for the service of the sea, and be willing on discharge from school to claim a place in the second line at least of our naval defence.

It has often been suggested, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that it would be a great improvement if the infantry soldier were during field days and manœuvres in hot weather to be provided with a rolled collar to his serge. In his report on the Salisbury manœuvres Lord Wolseley draws attention to the proposal. "In hot wheather," he writes, "such as we experienced during the manœuvres, men naturally unhook the collars of their serges, and undoubtedly their marching power is increased thereby. The adoption of a rolled collar, as worn by troops in India, would render this practice unnecessary, and add much to the comfort and efficiency of the wearer. I shall have these rolled collars tried." It was found during the manœuvres that blistered heels are still attributable to the gaiter. As a remedy it is suggested to hollow out the gaiter over the heel. We have referred many times to the clumsiness and unnecessary weight of the present great coat. Dealing with "equipment" in his report, the Duke of Connaught endorses our view, and suggests that some means should be adopted of folding coats in a simpler manner.

The Russians are still bending every effort to the strengthening of their position in Eastern Siberia, Manchuria, and Northern China. Lord Charles Beresford computes that they have 100,000 men in those regions, of whom 40,000 are scattered throughout Manchuria. Although Russia's trade there is still small she shows feverish haste in completing her railway, and in fortifying her powerful naval and military bases. In order to be able in case of need to make herself independent of English and Japanese coal, she is opening a coaling port at Alexandrovsk, in Saghalin, for which a sum of 6,000,000 roubles has already been granted. The Saghalin coal is not of the best, but it would suffice. Meanwhile large numbers of troops are being despatched from Odessa by the cruisers of the volunteer fleet. During the month of February (O. S.) 4,000 men are being despatched. They are picked from the best riflemen of the region, and are volunteers, receiving an allowance of upwards of 20 roubles monthly. These troops will arrive at Port Arthur fully equipped, and with hospital appliances, and a proper complement of surgical dressers. The correspondent of the *Times*, writing on February 6, reported the departure of one steamer with 1,000 men, and remarks as worthy of note the fact that in future the drafts to Port Arthur are to be composed of one-half of recruits and one half of picked men, instead of as hitherto of raw recruits or men in their first year of service.

Lord Charles Beresford's visit to the Yangtse seems to have been exceedingly interesting, and though the alternative which he represented to the Viceroy, Chang-Chih-Tung, as to the necessity either of England helping China to reorganise her forces or of declaring a protectorate over the Yangtse, cannot be given here, it is curious to note the condition in which he found the Chinese arsenals. The Wuchang arsenal afforded a striking example of the appalling waste and absence of organisation invariably to be met with in enterprises controlled by native officials. In spite of the best machinery and expert advice (both exclusively German), there was found on all sides conspicuous evidence of extravagant expenditure attended with a minimum of results. Employing permanently some 2,000 hands, the output amounts to about 8,000 Mauser rifles per annum and 150 small guns, the latter, comparatively speaking, worthless. Thousands of pounds' worth of the best machinery was lying idle, and cartridges (some 100,000 per diem) were being manufactured with powder imported either from Germany or Shanghai. At the famous ironworks a similar condition of affairs was found. Lord Charles Beresford also inspected the Nankin arsenal. Six hundred men are regularly employed here, and the annual expenditure is given as 120,000 taels. No foreigners are employed in any capacity, and native official in charge possesses little of the requisite knowledge. On every side economy and supervision were conspicuous by their absence, while splendid machinery, in process of rapid deterioration, was being used for the manufacture of obsolete "jingals." Lord Charles expressed the opinion that the three arsenals of Shanghai, Wuchang, and Nankin could collectively, under proper management (which at present exists only at Shanghai), provide sufficient munitions of war for a force of 303,000 men.

The German Emperor is determined to put down gambling in the Army. Interrogated on the subject in the Reichstag, General Von Gossler stated that in the case of the recent Hanoverian disclosures, officers who were proved to have incurred debts were subjected to severe punishment by the Emperor's express directions, irrespective of all family considerations. Gambling in the Army, the War Minister has reason to believe, is on the decrease, but the military authorities complain that they are hampered in their efforts to stamp out the evil effectually by the laxness of the law. The temptations offered to young officers are unfortunately exceedingly great. The War Minister promised, however, that a suggestion made in the course of a debate which followed should be acted upon; that special instructions should be imparted in the cadets' schools concerning the manifold pitfalls laid across the path of young officers.

The violent controversy which has arisen in America concerning the so-called 'embalmed beef," and very unfortunate episodes which have recently occurred at Sens and Havre, have caused great attention to be directed to the subject of prepared and canned meat. At Sens a number of men of the 82nd Infantry were seized with vomiting and diarrhœa of exceptional gravity, of whom twenty were sent to the hospital, and one or more died. An inquiry showed that the attack was due to the consumption of preserved food of defective quality. At Havre similar symptoms declared themselves, although the resulting cases of illness were not so serious, but an inquiry attributed them to the same cause. An interpellation in the Chamber drew public attention to the grave nature of the case, and an instant order was issued that the boxes of meat prepared by the particular firm and in the same year as those which had caused the poisoning should not be again issued to the troops. A [illegible] 90,000 tins of preserved meat, which had been for some [illegible] the stores, were opened, and though their contents were undoubtedly wholesome, they were thrown into the sea. Offers were made to buy the food in question so that it might be given to dogs and pigs, but as a measure of safety the offers were refused. The "Echo de l' Armee" commends these measures as excellent, but remarks that prevention is better than cure, and that the most stringent orders should be issued as to the food supplied, with criminal responsibility imposed upon offenders. Recently M. de Freycinet addressed a circular to the officers in command of army corps directing that, by December 31, all the canned food dating from the years 1893 and 1894, and all the salt pork dating from 1897 and earlier years, shall be consumed. Our contemporary considers that this order needs to be amended so as to prescribe the examination of all food supplied in the years subsequent to 1894.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MEMORIAL FROM NATAL.

COPIES of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Mahomed Cassim Camrooden and others, British Indian residents in the colony of Natal, have been forwarded to us with a letter, which states:—

The memorial sent herewith tells its own sorrowful tale. The grievance complained of is not sentimental, but it is very serious and very real. Unless it is removed promptly, it bids fair to snatch the bread away from hundreds of mouths. The licensing authorities in Natal intend to deprive the respectable Indians of their acquired rights. The matter demands the immediate, earnest, and continuous attention of the Press and our public men. Nothing short of prohibition of indentured immigration to Natal will meet the case, unless the Natal Government can be induced to amend the licensing law, so as to bring it into harmony with the principles of justice as known to the British Constitution.

The memorial states that "there is an organised attempt being made in the colony of Natal not only to deny to the Indian traders the right of earning an honest living, but also to deprive them of such right which they have been enjoying for years past in the colony; and the instrument whereby the European colonists in Natal hope to achieve their purpose is the Dealers or Traders Licensing Act."

The Durban Town Council consists of eleven councillors, and is the premier corporation in the colony. Of these councillors one is an avowed and out and out opponent of the Indians. He played a leading part in the demonstration against the landing of the passengers on board the "Courland and the Naderi" early last year. He was noted for his most violent speeches. He has carried his hatred of the Indians into the portals of the Town Council, and has so far invariably, and irrespective of persons, opposed the granting of trade licenses to Indians. As there are only two classes of Europeans—the one violently against the Indians, and the other indifferent—this councillor, as a rule, carries the day before him whenever a matter concerning the Indians comes for disposal before the Council. The licensing officer appointed under the Act is a permanent officer of the corporation, and is, therefore, in your petitioner's humble opinion, more or less under the influence of the councillors.

Somnath Maharaj an Indian early this year applied for a license to carry on a retail trade in the borough. His application was taken in. He was examined at length as to his position by the licensing officer. Nothing could be found against him. The sanitary inspector made a favourable report regarding the premises in which he intended to carry on his trade. The premises had just been vacated by an Indian store-keeper who had left for Johannesburg. The licensing officer, however, after having failed to find fault either with the person or with the premises, refused a license without giving any reason for his decision. The matter was heard in appeal before the Town Council. It was proved that the applicant had served the colony for five years under indenture, had been resident in the colony for thirten years as a free Indian, had by dint of preseverance raised himself to the position of a trader, had held a license in Mooi River in the colony over six years, had a cash capital of £0[illegible], held a piece of freehold land in the borough, had his dwelling-house separate and some distance from the intended store, and had engaged the services of a European book-keeper to satisfy the requirements of the law. Three well-known European merchants certified as to his respectability and honest dealings. He was to trade in a locality mostly inhabited by Indians, and his custom was to be entirely Indian. Counsel for the applicant asked for the licensing officer's reasons for refusal, as well as a copy of the record of the application. But these applications were rejected, and the licensing officer's decision was upheld by the Town Council. An appeal to the Supreme Court was noted against the decision—not on its merits, for that Court had already by this time decided by a majority that in virtue of the Dealers Licenses Act it had no jurisdiction to hear license appeals on merits, but on grounds of irregularity—namely, that reasons were refused, that a copy of the record was withheld from applicant's counsel, and that the councillors with the town solicitor, the town clerk, and the licensing officer, while the appeal was being heard, retired for secret deliberation into a private room. The Supreme Court entertained the appeal, quashed the proceedings of the Town Council, with costs, in favour of the appellant, and directed a rehearing. In giving the Court's decision the Acting Chief Justice remarked:—

"What struck one as being wrong in this case was that the copy of the record should be withheld. The application was made to the Council by the appellant for a copy of the record and reasons why the license had been refused. There was nothing wrong in the application. It was one which, in the interests of justice should have been granted. But it is refused. And when the appellant's counsel came before the Council, he was in the dark as to the record, and he did not know what was operating in the mind of the licensing officer." . . . It seemed to him that the action of the Town Council in this case had been oppressive. . . It seemed to him that the refusal of both requests was unjudicial and an improper proceeding."—*Times of Natal*, March 30, 1868.

Mr. Justice Mason "considered the proceedings under appeal were a disgrace to the Town Council, and he did not hesitate to use this strong language. He considered under the circumstances that it was an abuse of words to say there had been an appeal to the Town Council."—*Times of Natal*, March 30, 1898.

The appeal was reheard before the Town Council. This time a copy of the record was given; and when called upon to give further reasons for his refusal the licensing officer stated "that the applicant had no claim whatever upon Durban, as the class of trade he was engaged in was sufficiently provided for in the town and borough." The officer's decision was however upheld, a councillor moving "that it was undesirable that the license should be granted in view of the fact that the percentage of licenses already granted was in excess of requirements of the population."

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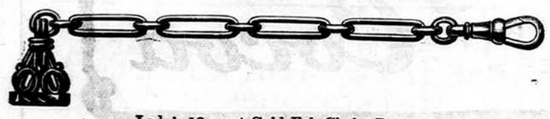

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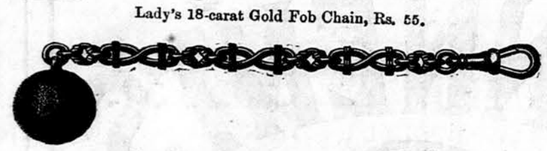

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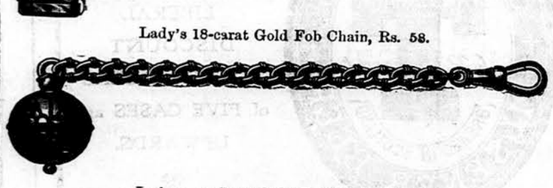

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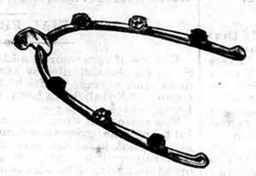

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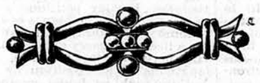

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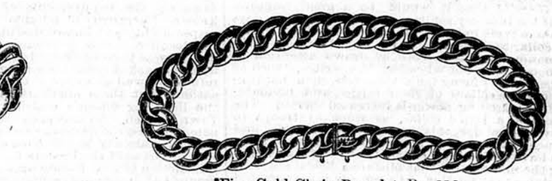

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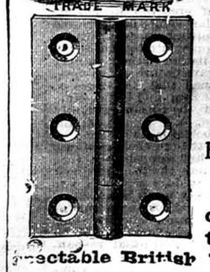

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